

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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# REPORT

ON THE

## SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND

FOR

# 1908.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION  
(IRELAND) ACT, 1899.  
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1909.

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To

HIS EXCELLENCE JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCE,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the year 1908.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,  
*Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION STREET,  
DUBLIN, 15th October, 1908.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

18th October, 1909.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the year 1908.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

# SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, 1908.

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## REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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SIR,

We have the honour to submit the Report for the year 1908 on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In consequence of arrangements which have been made for reducing the cost of printing and distributing the publications of Government Departments, the Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch will in future be confined to one volume.

In former reports we referred to the changes that have taken place in the fishing industry and in the market supply owing to the introduction of steam. Notwithstanding the efforts which we have made through the agency of By-Laws to restrict the operations of large steam fishing vessels to the outer areas, which they are specially well qualified to work, there can be little doubt that the fishermen who are compelled to trust to sails or oars work more and more at a disadvantage. A change in their methods must be brought about gradually if success in fishing is to be secured. The cost and upkeep of a steamer are, however, so great that unless many favourable circumstances are present the maintenance of such craft is an impossibility. Even with constant and energetic work many of them do not pay. These considerations have led us to direct the attention of fishermen to the use of paraffin or petrol motor engines, and during the year we have issued loans for the installation of such in fishing boats. In some cases the craft were small. The operations of the Motor Boat, "Ovoca," which we built in 1907, have since enabled us to form an opinion as to the suitability of the larger

types of boat for the various classes of fishing she has followed, and which have enabled her to keep going throughout each year. Her gross earnings have nearly equalled her first cost (omitting her fishing gear). She took part in the Donegal and East Coast herring fishings in their seasons, and during the balance of the year worked a Danish seine net. Her success has led other fishermen to apply for boats similarly equipped, and we placed orders for the building of three such vessels, but of somewhat smaller size—being about 40 feet each in length. They are fully rigged for sailing, and are provided with winches or capstans driven by the engines. All are either wholly or partly decked, and have sleeping accommodation for the crews. It is hoped that these boats will prove financially successful. The work of the "Ovoca" has demonstrated that the prosperous termination of her year's operations was largely the result of the great diligence of her crew. In equipment the "Ovoca" was at first fitted with herring nets, lines and trawl, but the Danish seine with which she was subsequently furnished proved to be such an effective engine for capturing bottom fish of all kinds that both lines and trawl were soon relinquished in favour of it. This seine fishing promises well, and it has the advantage over trawling that it interferes less with other classes of fishing, as it is hauled from a boat at anchor and not dragged for a long distance as a trawl would be. Line fishing and trammel net fishing can therefore be prosecuted in safety by other fishermen in the area where the Danish seine is working. The operation of hauling the seine occupies such a short time—about 20 minutes only—that fish taken by it and found not suitable for market can be returned alive to the sea.

As stated before, loans have been issued to enable motor engines to be installed in boats already built. While this may add to the effectiveness of existing boats, we think that such arrangements will never produce the satisfactory results that are likely to arise in cases where vessels are specially designed for propulsion by engine power.

The motor adds nearly 50 per cent. to the number of days upon which fishing can be prosecuted effectively, but, even with this advantage, fishermen need not expect a successful issue to their operations if they do not move about and seek different grounds in different seasons. Continual fishing on the same ground, because it happens to be near the fisherman's home, is bad financially, and is, in some cases, injurious to the stock of fish. The possession of a sea-going motor boat, with sleeping accommodation, should leave no excuse for not always being on the best ground at the right time. In no other way can fishing be made to pay well. It is an outstanding fact that the success of a motor boat depends more on the energy and intelligence of the crew than on any other circumstance.

One effect of the introduction of steam is that it has brought the fishing grounds around the Irish coast within easy working distance of vessels fishing from the West of England ports.

The old idea that these grounds can, in regard to every kind of fish, be most profitably worked by the men living near them must be abandoned. An exception, however, must be made in regard to the mackerel fisheries, in which Ireland has an asset that can be best exploited by the local people. But it is unfortunate that although mackerel continue, with minor fluctuations, to visit our coasts in their proper seasons, a serious situation has arisen owing to the great fall in demand and consequently in price. In the early days of the spring fishery, and up to twelve or thirteen years ago, the first Irish mackerel to reach English markets were highly valued, and prices up to as much as four pounds a hundred fish were obtained. Two pounds a hundred was a comparatively common figure. But the supply of fish of all kinds to the English Markets has doubled during the past twenty years, and mackerel is practically on sale there all the year round. The advent of the Irish spring mackerel has consequently ceased to be eagerly awaited, and this fish now has to compete with the higher class of fish with which the English markets are constantly filled. Where the fisherman used to get 30s. a hundred he will now only get 8s. or 10s., and in the month of May, when he formerly received 15s. to 20s. a hundred, he is now offered 5s., and even 3s. Were it not that in America a price is available for this fish when cured, the state of the mackerel industry would be still more serious. But the curing of the spring fish (which are not so suitable for the purpose as are the plump autumn fish) has to some extent spoiled the American market for all Irish mackerel, and prices in the United States at the end of 1908 ruled very low. There are other circumstances, however, which affect American prices, and in view of the rather discouraging prospect above referred to, it is pleasant to have to record that these led to a rise in the early part of 1908, so that many Irish merchants who had stocks on hand from the previous autumn sold their fish well.

The Whale Fisheries (Ireland) Act, which is based mainly on the Scottish Act, was introduced by the Vice-President of the Department, and became law during the year. It gives power to the Department to issue licences for the establishment of Whaling Stations in suitable places, and to impose restrictions and make regulations for the better control of the industry.

A licence has been issued to the Arranmore Whaling Company to establish a factory in the Inishkea Islands. This Company had been at work before the Act was passed, and its operations during the year resulted in the capture and treatment of 76 whales of five species. The work gave much employment to the islanders. When the whaling season terminated a staff of men was employed in erecting further buildings.

A licence to the Blacksod Whaling Company (Ltd.) for a station to be erected at Ardally Point, Co. Mayo, has also been issued,

The kelp industry, which gave employment to many West Coast fishermen and their families, has of late years been declining in Ireland. From returns which we have received we believe the following fairly represents the amount of the export:—

County Clare,	.	.	.	1,085 tons.
" Galway,	.	.	.	1,400 "
" Mayo,	.	.	.	480 "
" Sligo,	.	.	.	555 "
" Donegal,	.	.	.	1,070 "
" Antrim,	.	.	.	60 "
			Total,	4,600 "

value about £17,000.

Our endeavours to improve certain of the public oyster fisheries have met with considerable success. In particular, the Clarinbridge bed, in an inlet of Galway Bay, has shown a marked improvement in the quality as well as the quantity of its output as the result of efficient enforcement of the regulations and a small outlay on re-stocking. It is satisfactory to record that the dredgers themselves, without any suggestion on our part, demanded the raising of the size limit at which oysters may be sold from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches, which was given effect to by by-laws dated 7th May, 1908. Some measures have been taken for the improvement of the public bed in the neighbouring Bay of Oranmore, but the problem is here more difficult, because the interests of the dredgers and hand-pickers are wholly adverse. In Clew Bay protection and re-stocking have brought the practically depleted fishery of Inishlyro Harbour to a fairly satisfactory condition, but the disposal of the catch was somewhat hampered by the unwillingness of the dredgers to take any sort of trouble or risk in consigning the oysters to market, even after experimental consignments, made at the expense of the Department, had practically assured a remunerative trade. The improvement in the price of the oysters from Tralee Bay, which resulted from the enforcement of the size-limit now in operation, has been maintained, and offences against the regulations have practically ceased. The revival of the oyster trade from Arklow and Courtown, which many years ago was a most important industry, is frequently suggested to us. The subject is dealt with in detail in the Report, Part II., for 1901, and subsequent marketing experiments have only tended to confirm the view therein expressed, that there is no immediate prospect of successful commercial enterprise in connection with the oysters of this region.

The mussel industry, of great and increasing importance on the west coast, has been threatened with a check, due to the suspicion aroused in Birmingham, hitherto one of the best markets, of the agency of raw mussels in the dissemination of typhoid fever. The Public Health Officers of Birmingham, very properly, set themselves to an investigation of the matter, but since the methods and the standard which they saw fit to adopt

in the bacterioscopic consideration of the material resulted in the condemnation of a market sample from an Irish mussel bed to which, topographically, no reasonable suspicion of contamination could attach, the question appeared to require further research. We have, accordingly, caused samples to be taken by an officer of the scientific staff from various parts of the bed, and also from the quays and foreshores where the mussels are "bagged" for export to English markets. These samples have been submitted to Professor McWeeney, Consulting Bacteriologist to the Local Government Board, who was unable to detect in the samples (with one exception) such evidence as would warrant suspicion of contamination by sewage.

The exceptional sample was taken from a lot of mussels left from Saturday to Monday on a part of the foreshore where the sanitary conditions are not ideal. Such a practice is not usual, and although it seems probable that the relatively high number of germs found in this sample is due to exposure at low tide to temperature higher than that of the water rather than to the imbibition of foul water, the Department are taking steps to ensure the discontinuance of such methods.

There are, of course, in Ireland, as elsewhere, places from which no bivalve molluscs ought to be taken for human consumption, and there is not in this Department, and does not appear to be in any other public body, any power to prevent the exploitation of such places for commercial purposes. Though in fact there is no existent export trade from contaminated shell-fish beds in this country, the position is logically unsound and, in the interests of the Irish shell-fish trade generally, we are of opinion that either this or some other Public Department should be vested with the most stringent powers in the matter.

The Department assisted in a four months' course of Instruction in net mending at Kinsale. Owing to the large number of pupils it was found necessary to divide the class—the boys and girls each receiving, weekly, two evenings' instruction. This arrangement proved satisfactory. The pupils find local employment during the Spring and Autumn Mackerel Seasons.

Since the date of our last report we found it necessary to submit certain By-Laws which, having received the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, are now in force. The substance thereof will be found in Appendix No. 28, p. 120.

We co-operated with a Dublin fish salesman in subsidising three boats to experiment on a winter herring fishing from Queenstown. The boats arrived there on 10th November and left on 2nd January last, having caught between them 223 crans of herring on the ground abreast of Poor Head up to the Daunt's Rock Lightship, in 14 to 16 fathoms of water. They tried eastward and westward on this ground, and found the former to be more satisfactory. The fish were very large and full. The weather was erratic, the wind being principally from the south; and on several occasions one boat had a good catch while the others had blank shots. It is considered that a three weeks' earlier start would, with fair weather, have resulted in a very good season.

About 6 tons of fish roe were sent from Valentia Harbour to Liverpool in July and August of 1908. It was probably destined for use in the French Sardine fisheries.

The salmon capture of 1908, as indicated by the railway traffic, appears to have been greater than that of 1907.

Drift netting at sea for salmon along the north and west coasts does not show any development.

The weather conditions adversely affected netting generally.

No sign of salmon disease was observed.

The output from the different hatcheries in 1908 was 4,794,000 salmon, 223,000 white trout, and 342,500 brown trout. Particulars will be found in Appendix No. 27, p. 118.

For the reason stated in the opening paragraph of these observations, it is necessary in this Report to deal at greater length than hitherto with the investigations carried out by the Scientific Staff. For the years 1901 to 1906 inclusive the Reports comprised Part I., signed by the Inspectors of Fisheries, which was confined to matters of statistical and administrative nature, and Part II., in which were printed the results of fishery investigations, with a covering report by the Scientific Adviser. Papers of this character subsequent to those contained in the Appendix to Part II. for 1906 will not be presented to Parliament, but will issue in pamphlet form as Stationery Office Publications on sale to the public through the usual channels, under the title of "Scientific Investigations." They will be arranged in annual series denoted by year and Roman numeral, and for purposes of reference may be quoted as thus—"Fisheries, Ireland, Sci. Invest., 1907, I."

Very considerable progress has been made with an investigation of the general Fauna of the Irish fishery region, which appeared essential to a reasoned study of the supply and movements of market fishes with a view to the regulation and development of the industries affecting them. Recent papers on this subject are *Scientific Investigations*, 1907, Nos. I. and II., in which Miss Massy has given an account of the *Cephalopoda* (Cuttle-fish and squids), *Pteropoda* and *Heteropoda* of our coasts. The two groups last mentioned are free-swimming molluscs, and in all three groups knowledge of distribution and habit is greatly extended by these papers, while some of the forms described are new to science. The economic importance of the squids in piscatorial enterprise is matter of common knowledge; some of the Pteropods are of much interest as food to animals so diverse as the mackerel and the whalebone whales, while others, belonging properly to the central parts of the Atlantic, give by their record on our coasts some clue to the track of oceanic currents. Miss Stephens, of the National Museum, has described in No. V. the *Alcyonarian corals*, which prove to comprise a number of beautiful organisms of which the presence in this region was not previously suspected. Environmental considerations render it

probable that some of the precious corals will yet be found on the outlying slopes of the western area, though it is hardly probable that circumstances will admit of their successful commercial exploitation. Mr. Farran, in No. VI., supplements his earlier record of the littoral nudibranchiate molluscs of the west coast by an account of those which frequent the fishing grounds on the east and south coasts. Mr. Kemp, in No. I. of the 1908 series, has prepared a monograph of the *Decapoda natantia* (prawns, shrimps, and the like), which should prove of the greatest utility to all concerned in fisheries investigation in the north-east Atlantic, since these animals, of which the direct and indirect economic interest requires no comment, have hitherto been very imperfectly listed and described. Mr. Ashworth, of the University of Edinburgh, and Mr. Southern, of the National Museum, deal with some of the families of marine worms in Nos. II. and III. of the same series. In all these papers, as well as in those contained in our earlier Reports, it has been the aim of the authors not only to tabulate the observations made in the course of the Department's investigations, but also to summarise any previous records of an authentic nature. Certain other papers of the *Scientific Investigations* series will be referred to in connection with the subjects which they are designed to elucidate.

The scientific staff continues to carry out the Irish share of the International Investigations for the Exploration of the Sea, and the sphere of the "Helga's" operations has been somewhat extended, with a view to a more detailed study of the hydrographical conditions of the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The International Bureau is now engaged in collating the general results of the Investigations since their inception in 1902, and have confided to Mr. Farran the preparation of the report on the *Copepoda* of the whole area studied by the ships of the participating nations. As forming the principal food of drift net fishes, and of the pelagic stages of young fishes generally, this group of minute organisms is of the greatest importance to our work.

The survey of trawling grounds on the east coast of Ireland has been completed, and a general report on the subject is being prepared. Mr. Farran's paper, 1907, No. III., on the results of plaice marking experiments made in the course of the survey, throws considerable light upon the rate of growth of plaice within this area, and indicates that their migrations are not usually of a very extensive character.

The survey of the deep-sea grounds of the west and south-west has been completed in so far as concerns the regular visitation of these grounds with trawl and dredge, but some further work with long lines is necessary before the area can be said to have been properly explored, since many fishes are comparatively immune to the operations of a trawl.

In the series for 1907, No. VII., Mr. Cunningham, of the Ulster Fisheries and Biology Association, has drawn up the results of drift experiments conducted by him in the Irish Sea

on behalf of the Association. As might be expected in so narrow an area, the temporary wind influences by stranding the floats on one coast or another render it difficult to perceive the existence of permanent or seasonal currents, if any such there be. The "Helga" has carried out drift experiments on a much larger scale off the south-west coast, but the results have only been studied as yet in preliminary fashion. Their interpretation is beset by the usual difficulty arising from ignorance of the time during which a drift bottle may have been ashore before it was found, as well as of the fate of the bottles which were never heard of again. There is, however, some indication of the existence of a north-going current which avails to carry bottles somewhat athwart the prevailing wind direction, since returns from the West of Scotland and Norway are rather numerous.

No. VIII. of the 1907 series is a review of recent contributions to knowledge of the life history of freshwater eels. The important discovery, in which the work of the "Helga" assisted, of the breeding place and developmental migrations has been followed by the acquisition of some knowledge of the period, about 5 to 7 years, which elapses between the appearance of the fry (tugogs) in the river and the descent of the mature silver eel to the sea. Observations of interest have also been made in regard to the transport of fry for stocking purposes and the effect of artificial light in fishing operations. No. X. is a summary of the reports received from different districts of the dates of appearance of eel fry in 1907. No. IX. is the report on artificial propagation of salmon and trout for the season of 1907-1908. Appendix No. 27. to this report shows the output of individual hatcheries during the season of 1908-9 compared with that of the preceding season: and in future this subject will be dealt with in the Annual Report instead of in the Scientific Investigation series.

The Fishmongers' Company has continued to give effective aid in the suppression of illegal fishing in Ireland.

We desire to place upon record our high appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary in the protection of inland fisheries.

Assistance in the collection of statistics, and in the investigation of numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan fund, was also rendered by that Force, and by the Coast Guard.

Many scientific and other reports have been received during the year, and this opportunity is taken of thanking those who placed at the disposal of the Department the valuable information they contain.

## THE SEA FISHERIES.

### *Vessels, Men and Boys.*

There were 6,080 vessels actually engaged in the sea fisheries in 1908, as compared with 6,097 in 1907, showing a decrease of 17.

This year's figures are composed of 412 first, 3,112 second, and 1,742 third class boats, 455 unclassed open row boats and canoes of 18 feet and upwards in length, and 359 unclassed open row boats and canoes of under 18 feet. The net falling off above-mentioned results from decreases of 141 in the second class and 91 in the third class; and increases of 5 in the first class and 210 in the unclassed open row boats.

There were 22,412 men and 498 boys employed. The number of boys was the same as in the previous year, but the number of men showed a decrease of 638.

The distribution of boats and persons according to the various classes of fishing pursued, was as follows:—

There were 14 steam trawlers, 9 being of from 20 to 65 tons nett register, and the others being smaller vessels. Of sailing boats, 440 followed trawling, 170 of which were from 10 to 65 tons each. The remainder were smaller. In addition to these, 1 motor-assisted sailing boat of 28 tons was engaged in trawling.

About 1,650 men and 35 boys were engaged in trawling.

Fishing by long lines was carried on by about 5,135 men and 58 boys, in 34 first class, 715 second class, 465 third class, and 164 unclassed boats, a few of the smaller craft being fitted with motors.

About 500 persons were engaged gathering oysters off the public beds.

About 3,800 persons were engaged at the lobster and crab fisheries.

About 420 persons were engaged in taking mussels, 270 in picking cockles, and 2,900 in gathering periwinkles.

Further details are given in the Appendices.

The numbers of boats engaged in the mackerel and herring fisheries are referred to on pages xv.-xvi. and xx. and pages xxi. and xxvii.-xxviii.

There were 52 first, 511 second, 390 third class, and 53 unclassed boats that did not fish during the year.

#### *Review of Statistics of Fish (excluding Salmon) Landed.*

According to the returns received the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell fish) captured in 1908 was 747,056 cwts., valued at £287,316. In 1907 the corresponding figures were 697,901 cwts., and £290,892. The former figures, therefore, show an increase of 49,155 cwts. in quantity, with a decrease in value of £3,576.

The following is a comparison between the landings on the different coasts during the two years:—

	CWTS.	VALUE.
		£
North Coast,	1908, ...	98,602 ... 51,785
"	1907, ...	88,028 ... 44,089
East Coast,	1908, ...	180,855 ... 86,605
"	1907, ...	215,334 ... 107,408
South Coast,	1908, ...	257,296 ... 64,808
"	1907, ...	144,195 ... 47,710
West Coast,	1908, ...	215,303 ... 84,623
"	1907, ...	250,844 ... 91,685

The average price per cwt. of the total catch in 1908 was about 7s. 8d., and in 1907 about 8s. 4d.

Including shell fish the total value for 1908 was £337,813, and for 1907, £341,049.

A comparison between this year and last in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland will be found in Appendix No. 2, page 4.

#### Dublin Market Returns.

The amount of fish, excluding herrings, mackerel, shellfish and salmon, which passed through the Dublin market during 1908 was 4,823 tons, being a decrease of 14 tons on that of the previous year.

The number of steam trawlers which worked regularly out of Dublin was 8 during nine months, and 7 during the rest of the year. They made 477 trips, and landed 2,658 tons of fish. As is usually the case, whiting was the fish taken in the largest quantities. It reached a total of 11,275 boxes; cod and hake came next, the former amounting to nearly 10,000 and the latter to nearly 7,000 boxes. Haddock, pollock, ray and conger were also taken in considerable quantities. Of flat fish there were 1,526 boxes of dabs, 1,361 of megrims or ox soles, 1,071½ of plaice, 361½ of black soles, 268 of turbot and 186 of brill.

The supplies from Howth reached 476 tons, a decrease of 39 tons on the previous year. The fish consisted mainly of cod, haddock, whiting, conger eels and ray.

Two hundred and eighty-three tons, being 42 tons less than in 1907, came from Galway. They included over 800 hampers of haddock and over 600 of plaice. Whiting, cod, black soles, turbot, hake and ray were also included.

The sailing vessels of Dublin Bay accounted for 216 tons, principally ray and plaice. Haddock, cod, and gurnard were also landed in considerable quantities. The total take was nineteen tons greater than that of the previous year.

From the Dingle fleet of sailing trawlers 170 tons were received, which quantity is twenty-four tons less than in 1907. Plaice, black soles and haddock formed the bulk of the catch. The soles were mainly taken during March and April.

The Balbriggan trawlers sent 114 tons, being a decrease of 28 tons on that of the previous year, nearly all plaice and dabs. From August to December was their best period.

Three hundred and sixty-three tons, composed principally of haddock, plaice, cod and whiting, reached the market from various other centres. This quantity is 24 tons more than that of the previous year.

Imported fresh fish outside that mentioned in the following paragraph amounted to 46 tons, as compared with 56 in 1907. It consisted almost entirely of haddock and plaice.

Besides the foregoing there passed through the market in 1908 about 5,940 barrels and 14,023 boxes of Irish fresh herrings, 7,130 barrels and 1,368 boxes of imported fresh herrings and 1,038 barrels of imported cured herrings. The mackerel amounted to 8,636 boxes of Irish fish.

Salmon, trout, eels and shell-fish were also dealt with in varying quantities.

#### *Spring Mackerel Fishery.*

It is pleasing to note that the Spring Mackerel Season of 1908 showed a great improvement on those of the past couple of years. The downward tendency since 1903 seemed to indicate a collapse of the industry, but the take of the year under review was 236,000 cwts., being about 100,000 cwts. more than that of the previous season. There was an increase in money value of over £18,000. At Kinsale, Baltimore, Valentia, and Roundstone the landings were double those of 1907. A great deal of the improvement must, of course, be attributed to the difference in the weather conditions of both years, the spring of 1907 being cold and stormy, while that of 1908 was, particularly towards the end of it, fine.

The curing of spring fish for the American market was extensive, and a number of fresh stations were opened for the purpose.

As has been the case for the past few years, a Norwegian firm at Cleggan, Co. Galway, pursued the mackerel-curing industry during the Spring.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed Spring Mackerel in large or small quantities in 1908:—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	196
2nd "	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	471
3rd "	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	514
Unregistered,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29
Unclassed;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	177

The following are the numbers of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Scottish,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Manx,	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
French,	.	.	.	.	.	.	71

The catch of the French fleet is salted down on board and taken direct to France, and particulars of the capture are not included in our statistics of fish landed.

As usual, telegraphic information of the progress of the fishery was collected and despatched to all important centres twice each week during the season, and the following notes are based on the information thus obtained:—

At Kinsale the season opened with favourable weather, but the average take per night for the seventeen boats fishing during the week ended 11th April was only 2·9 hundreds. The second and third weeks of the fishery were more successful, producing 6,636 hundreds. During this period over eighty boats were engaged. The average take per night for each boat was between 8 and 9 hundreds. In the following fortnight ended 9th May, the total amount landed was only 2,206 hundreds, but as the number of boats fishing had fallen to about thirty, the average catch per boat showed some increase. In the ensuing week the number of boats fishing increased to fifty-five, but, although the weather is reported to have been favourable, the total catch only amounted to 832 hundreds, or 3·78 hundreds per boat each night. The week ended 23rd May gave better results, as forty-eight boats fishing four nights landed 3,688 hundreds, or an average of 19·21 hundreds per boat each night. The fishing further improved in the last week of May, when 6,210 hundreds were taken by forty boats fishing five nights. This is the largest quantity landed during any one week of the Spring Mackerel season of 1908 on any part of the Irish coast. The fishing was well maintained in June, over forty boats working during the first fortnight; in the third and fourth weeks the numbers were respectively, twenty-five and thirty. The catch during the first three weeks varied between 2,000 and 3,000 hundreds. In the last week 1,851 hundreds were landed. Prices at the commencement of the season were 20s. per hundred, but dropped to 11s. by the end of April. In May they ranged from 15s. to 7s., and in June the average was between 7s. and 6s. per hundred.

At Union Hall the fishing was not of much importance until the week ended 18th April, when twenty boats fishing four nights landed 522 hundreds. In the ensuing week 841 hundreds were landed by twelve boats fishing for five nights. The week ended 2nd May afforded only one night's fishing, the capture averaging 11 hundreds for each of the eighteen boats engaged. The best takes were made during the last fortnight in May, when over 7,000 hundreds were landed. The number of boats engaged at this period was from twenty to fourteen, and their average capture

per night for each boat varied from 38 to 60 hundreds. The fishing was well sustained in June by from sixteen to twenty boats, and during the first three weeks of the month the quantity landed each week exceeded 2,000 hundreds. The last week of June, however, produced only 586 hundreds, which were taken by twenty boats fishing three nights. Prices in April ranged from 16s. to 8s. per hundred; in May from 9s. to 3s., and in June from 5s. to 3s.

At Baltimore there was no considerable fishing until the week ended 18th April, when thirty boats fishing four nights landed 1,620 hundreds. In the next week the number of boats increased to forty, and the take to 2,290 hundreds. The captures during the week ended 2nd May were small, as the unfavourable weather permitted of only one night's work. In the following week twenty boats fished four nights and took 1,262 hundreds, or an average of 15·8 hundreds per boat for each night. During the last three weeks of May the fishing steadily improved, the weekly captures being 3,760, 4,575, and 5,473 hundreds. The number of boats fishing at this period was from forty to thirty-two, and the average take per night for each was from 24 to 36 hundreds. The weather in June was favourable, and the boats fished five nights a week for the first three weeks and four nights for the last week of the month. The average weekly take during the former period was over 4,000 hundreds. The best week was that ended June 20th, when twenty-four boats fishing five nights landed 5,470 hundreds, or an average of 45·6 hundreds per boat for each night's work. In the final week of June, 2,688 hundreds were captured by thirty boats fishing four nights. At the opening of the season prices were as high as 20s. per hundred, but the quantity of the fish for sale was inconsiderable. During May, prices ranged from 14s. at the beginning to 5s. at the end of the month. Prices in June were from 5s. to 4s. per hundred.

At Castletownbere the season was again poor, there being little fishing until the last week of May. In that week four boats working on four nights landed 545 hundreds. During June the number of boats fishing was from five to eight, and the average take per night for each was from 24 to 40 hundreds. The most successful week was that ended 20th June, when eight boats fishing five nights captured 1,610 hundreds. The best price was 12s. per hundred, which was given in April, but the number of fish was small. The price at which the majority of the fish sold was 5s. per hundred.

At Valentia the first considerable captures were made in the week ended 25th April, when thirteen boats fishing four nights landed 1,994 hundreds, or 38·4 hundreds per boat for each night. During the first three weeks of May the number of boats increased to twenty-six, but owing to unfavourable weather their efforts were not very successful. The last two weeks of the month were more productive, 1,428 and 2,072 hundreds having been landed. In June, from thirty-two to thirty-five boats fished, with an average catch per night for each of from 11·8 to 18·6 hundreds.

The best week of the season was that ended June 6th, when thirty-three boats fishing five nights landed 8,067 hundreds. In April the price per hundred was from 17s. to 10s. In May prices opened at 10s., then rose to 15s., and at the end of the month fell to 5s. In June they varied from 8s. to 5s. per hundred.

At Fenit the season lasted seven weeks, but only two boats fished, and the total quantity of fish landed was very small. The last two weeks of May and the first week of June were the most productive, the weekly catches being, respectively, 160, 110, and 192 hundreds. Prices at the commencement of May were about 17s. to 28s. per hundred, but fell to 12s. at the end of the month. In June, prices were 10s. and 9s. per hundred.

At North Arran, six boats fishing for six nights landed 47 hundreds in the week ended 11th April. The next week's landings were insignificant, amounting only to 8 hundreds. This was followed by a slight improvement in the week ended April 25th, when 99 hundreds were landed by eleven boats fishing five nights. During the first three weeks of May only 82 hundreds in all were landed. The last two weeks of the month were more successful, the landings amounting to 371 and 458 hundreds, respectively, or an average per boat per night of 15·5 and 9·5 hundreds. During the first week in June thirteen boats were fishing, and their catch for five nights' work was 828 hundreds, or 12·7 hundreds per boat per night. In the second week the number of boats fell to nine, but the average catch per boat per night was slightly greater. The best average catch was in the week ended June 20th, when eleven boats fishing three nights produced 785 hundreds, or 28·8 hundreds per boat per night. The greatest actual take was in the week ended 27th June, when fifteen boats fishing five nights captured 1,037 hundreds. At the opening of the season the price was 10s. per hundred, and for a short time towards the end of April and beginning of May it reached 15s. During the greater part of May prices were between 7s. and 8s. In June they fell to 6s. 6d., and later to 6s. 3d. per hundred.

At Roundstone the season opened with one night's fishing in the week ended 2nd May, but only 5 hundreds were landed by the four boats engaged. The weather in the following week was unfavourable, and on one night, of thirteen boats that put out to sea only three could fish. The last three weeks of the month were more favourable and from ten to eleven boats were at work, their weekly captures amounting to 98, 473, and 685 hundreds. The fishing further improved in June, 826 hundreds having been landed by eleven boats fishing five nights in the first week of the month. The total weekly captures for the remainder of the month were 829, 696, and 824 hundreds. The number of boats working varied between ten and fifteen. Prices during May were 8s. per hundred, falling to 7s. 6d. at the close of the month. Throughout June the price remained stationary at 6s. 6d. per hundred.

At Cleggan, ten boats worked two nights during the week ended 25th April, and landed 485 hundreds. For the next three weeks this figure was not reached although the number of boats had increased to twenty-five. There was a further increase in the number of boats in the week ended 23rd May, but the total catch only amounted to 561 hundreds, or 6·2 hundreds per boat per night for the three nights' fishing. In the last week of May twenty boats worked for four nights and landed 389 hundreds. There was a marked improvement in June. During the first week of that month 1,364 hundreds were landed by twenty boats fishing five nights, and in the second week 1,139 hundreds by twenty-three boats fishing four nights. The number of vessels then dropped to thirteen, and their catch for five nights' fishing in the week ended June 20th was only 865 hundreds, or 5·6 hundreds per night per boat. In the last week of June sixteen boats fished for six nights and landed 930 hundreds, or 9·7 hundreds per night per boat. In April and the first half of May prices were from 11s. to 12s. 6d. per hundred, and during the latter half of May from 8s. to 9s. per hundred. In June they ranged from 7s. to 6s.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 4, p. 12. See also chart between pp. xii. and xiii.

#### *Autumn Mackerel Fishery.*

The amount of mackerel landed on the Irish coast between the 1st July and the 31st December is estimated to have been 119,548 cwts., being some three thousand hundredweights more than in the previous season. Prices were, however, very low, and the money (£29,105) realised for the fish was £7,000 less than for the smaller capture of 1907. And the bad markets in America show that the anticipations of the curers, in offering such low prices, were unfortunately well founded. At most of the County Cork stations the average price was only from four to five shillings per hundred, while along the County Kerry coast six, seven, and eight shillings were usual. At Baltimore the prices were so poor in July that, although the fish were off the coast, the large boats lay up. However, at all the stations between Castletownsend and Waterville, with the exception of Baltimore, the landings showed improvement, particularly so on the Ballycrovane collectorate where the product of the fishing was four times as great as in 1907. The returns from Kinsale, Union Hall, and Knightstown showed a decline.

The weather during the late autumn was wild and unsuitable. Off the Kerry coast it was too boisterous for the small boats, and it prevented fishing from Smerwick in November and December. Although the Ballinskelligs season was, on the whole, fair the weather broke badly in September, and the boats could not get out while the mackerel were off the coast.

In January of 1907 there was a remarkable extension of the autumn mackerel season, and for two or three weeks immense takes were made by the larger boats in Dingle Bay. In the present year there were hopes that a similar extension would take place, but unfortunately, except for a few days, no fishing of importance occurred.

The amount cured for the American market reached over 30,000 barrels, and was about 4,800 barrels more than during the autumn season of the previous year. The largest curing took place at Ballydonegan, where 4,585 barrels were put up. Dingle came next with 3,658, and Garnish and Dursey and Cahermore with 2,270 barrels. Kinsale, and Glandore and Union Hall were not far behind. At the Arran Islands 929 barrels, at Roundstone 605, at Doonloughan and Bunowen 908, and at Cleggan and Innishbofin 1,285 barrels were turned out.

Speaking generally it cannot be said that the mackerel were scarce off the coast this season, as large captures were made, some boats taking up to 20,000 a night.

At certain of the stations there was, as has been observed in the last few years, no break between the Spring and Autumn seasons.

For full details of the Autumn Mackerel fishing, the Tables in the Appendix No. 5, page 16, must be examined, and on the chart between pages xii. and xiii. the relative importance of this year's catch may be noted.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed Autumn mackerel in large or small quantities in 1908:—

Irish, 1st Class.	.	.	.	.	.	132
" 2nd "	:	:	:	:	:	870
" 3rd "	:	:	:	:	:	671
" Unregistered,	:	:	:	:	:	68
" Unclassed,	:	:	:	:	:	815

Six English and twelve Manx boats came for this fishing.

### *Summer Herring Fishery.*

The Spring and Summer Herring Season of this year, which resulted in the landing of nearly 127,000 cwts., valued at £56,721, showed an improvement of over 30,000 cwts. and £16,500 on the similar season of 1907. The increase took place mostly at the Howth, Dunmore East, Kinsale, Killybegs and Buncrana stations. At the latter two, which are on the Donegal coast, it was largely due to the great number of steam drifters that came for the fishing from ports in Great Britain. Buncrana alone was the headquarters of over 180 of these vessels.

The number of barrels of herrings cured amounted to 23,235, being 7,427 more than during the previous season. This fish was almost all despatched to foreign markets. The curing, with the

exception of about 200 barrels, was confined to the Donegal coast. Although a large part of the season's catch was made by boats other than Irish, the proportion of local hands employed in the curing greatly increased. On the East coast the very fine calm weather that prevailed interfered with the fishing, as the sailing boats frequently found it impossible to reach port with their catches in time for the markets; and in the early season a large portion of the fish caught was of very poor quality.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed Summer Herrings in large or small quantities in 1908:—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	.	.	147
2nd	"	:	:	:	:	:	687
3rd	"	:	:	:	:	:	159
Unregistered,	:	:	:	:	:	:	24
Unclassed,	:	:	:	:	:	:	77

The following are the numbers of vessels belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Scottish,	:	:	:	:	:	:	266
Manx,	:	:	:	:	:	:	5

The system of telegraphic intelligence was continued during the year in connection with this fishery, and revealed the following points of interest:—

At *Howth* the fishing commenced in the latter part of May, but it was not until July that any large captures were made. During that month the number of boats engaged varied from twenty-seven to thirty-eight. The best week's fishing was that ended 25th July, when thirty-eight boats fishing four nights landed 1,681 mease. The total quantity of fish taken was 5,413 mease as compared with 2,736 mease in the season before. The best price paid during the season was 21s. 6d. per mease for a small quantity taken in the first week of June. The majority of fish taken sold at from 19s. to 9s. per mease. The weather during July, when fishing was good, was not very favourable, being at times too calm, at others, stormy.

At *Arklow*, fishing was carried on during the latter part of June and throughout July. The total quantity taken was about 197 mease. In June, 40s. per mease was paid for a small quantity, but the average price was much lower.

At *Dunmore East* the total catch was 2,548 mease as compared with 784 mease in the previous season. Fishing commenced in the week ended 18th April, and lasted well into July. The most successful weeks were those ended 9th May and 16th May, when 655 and 470 mease, respectively, were landed. The number of boats varied, but on several occasions fourteen were engaged. The best price paid was 16s. 10d. per mease at the close of the season, and the lowest 5s. 3d. during the heavy fishing in May. The average price was about 12s. 6d.

At *Hellick Head* one boat fished for one night in the week ended 23rd May, but only took 1 mease. There was no further fishing until the last week of June and beginning of July, when from twelve to fourteen boats were engaged, the total catch, however, only amounted to 43 mease. The season ended on July 11th, the last week's fishing being unproductive although twelve boats worked on three nights. The average price throughout the season was 25s. per mease.

At *Kinsale* fishing commenced on 1st May and continued until the end of June. The weather was, on the whole, favourable and the quality of the fish good during the latter part of May and throughout June. The total catch for the season was 3,510 mease, two weeks in June producing over 900 mease each. In the previous year the total catch for the season amounted to only 500 mease. The most successful week was that ended 13th June, when eight boats fishing five nights landed 967 mease, or an average of 24 mease per boat per night. Prices during May were from 5s. to about 10s. 6d. per mease, and in June from 11s. to 17s.

At *Union Hall* 370 hundreds were taken in mackerel nets during the months of April, May, and June. The average price was about 2s. per hundred.

At *North Arran* 301 hundreds were taken in February and March; they were for the most part small and sold at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per hundred.

At *Killybegs* 2,958 crans were taken as compared with 376 crans in the previous season and 105 crans in the season of 1906. Practically all the fish were captured during the months of April and May; boats made small captures in June, but the fishing in July was a failure. The best fishing was that during the week ended 23rd May, when forty boats working five nights landed 1,028 crans. The average weekly landings during April and May—excluding the week mentioned above—were between 200 and 300 crans. The number of boats varied, but on several occasions during the height of the fishing from forty-five to fifty were engaged. Prices during April were from 12s. 7d. to 24s. 3d. per cran. In May the lowest price was 17s. 1d., and the best 53s. 3d. per cran. About 455 crans landed in the final week of May sold at the latter price.

At *Kincasslagh* the season opened on 2nd May, one steam drifter fishing for one night and landing 65 crans. During the following week three steam drifters worked for three nights, their total catch being 35 crans. The fish were taken a long distance from land and were of inferior quality, realising only 15s. to 16s. per cran. The fishing improved both in quality and quantity during the last two weeks of May, the captures being 587 and 260 crans, respectively. In the week ended 6th June, 110 crans were landed, after which fishing ceased. During part of the season as many as forty boats (including ten steam drifters) were engaged. The best price was 60s. per cran, and the average, except for the first two weeks of the fishing, was from 40s. to 47s. 6d. per cran.

At Burtonport 162 crans were landed during the last three weeks of May and first week of June. Prices varied from 42s. per cran at the opening of the season to 64s. at the close.

At Downing's Bay the total catch for the season was 7,512 crans, which was all cured for exportation. The bulk of the fish was taken during May and the first week of June; the weekly catches varying from about 900 to 1,700 crans. A large number of vessels, including about eighty steam drifters, were engaged, and on one night one hundred and fifty-three boats fished. Prices during May were from about 20s. 6d. to 46s. per cran, rising at the end of the month to 65s. In June from 58s. to 60s. per cran was realised. The weather during the greater part of the month of May was unsettled and the fish held off a considerable distance from land, thus placing the local boats at a disadvantage.

At Buncrana there was an improvement in the fishing, the total catch for the season being 4,828 crans as against 2,673 crans in the previous year. About 1,000 crans were taken during February; there was no fishing during March and April. In May several good captures were made, more especially during the weeks ended the 9th and 28th, when 1,108 and 1,248 crans, respectively, were landed. The season practically finished in the second week of June although a few boats continued working up to the end of that month. A large number of steam drifters took part in the fishing, one hundred and thirty-four being engaged at various times during the season. Prices during February were from 12s. 6d. to 82s. per cran, the quality of the fish at times being poor. In May, prices were as low as 26s., rising to 55s. 10d. at the end of the month. In June they opened at 46s. 9d. per cran and reached, for a small quantity, 71s. per cran.

At Portarogie 3,135 mease were landed during the season. Fishing was commenced in April by a few boats, and during May the average number of boats working each week was from ten to thirty-two. In June the number further increased from thirty to forty-four. The fishing was well sustained during July by from twenty-two to thirty-seven boats. The weather was not very favourable owing to calms and fogs. The best capture was made in the last week of July, when thirty-three boats fishing five nights landed 690 mease. A few herrings taken in April fetched 21s. per mease; the average prices in May were from 10s. to 12s. per mease. In June they increased to from 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; and in July varied from 18s. 6d. to as low as 7s. 1d. per mease at the end of the month.

At Ardglass fishing commenced at the end of April, but no captures of any importance were made until the latter part of May. The best week's fishing during that month was 767 mease, which were taken by twenty-six boats fishing five nights. In June there was an improvement both as to quality and quantity, the average weekly landings for the month being over 600 mease. The fishing during July was still more successful, the best week being that ended 11th July, when twenty-five boats fishing four

nights landed 1,870 mease. The total catch for the season was 9,030 mease as compared with 7,608 mease in the previous year. Prices during May were from 6s. to 12s. per mease; in June from 9s. 9d. to 15s. 7d. The highest price in July was 18s., and the lowest 8s. 1d. per mease. Prices were somewhat lower this season owing to the fact that foggy and calm weather was very prevalent, and boats were frequently unable to reach port in time for the special market trains.

At Kilkeel two boats commenced fishing in the week ended 9th May, and by the end of the month twelve boats were at work. During June the weekly average number of boats ranged from eleven to fifteen. No very remarkable captures were made in May and June, the weekly takes being, as a rule, under 200 mease. During July the fishing improved, 653 mease were taken in the week ended 11th July, and in the last two weeks of the month the landings were 463 and 758 mease, respectively. The total catch for the season was 3,515 mease, thus exceeding that of the previous year by some 800 mease. Prices varied from 6s. 1d. to 17s. 11d. per mease, the latter price being paid for an exceptionally good lot landed at the end of June.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 6. p. 22.

#### *Autumn and Winter Herring Fishery.*

The total catch of herrings during the autumn and winter of 1908-9 amounted to 162,570 cwts., valued at £51,115, as compared with 222,870 cwts., valued at £65,113 in the previous corresponding season. The decline may be said to have been general except at the group of Donegal stations from Killybegs northward, and on the east coast from Clogher Head to Dublin. Bad weather prevailed during a great part of the season, and the shoals evinced a marked disinclination to come near the land, with the result that the small-boat fishery was almost everywhere bad, and in some places a complete failure. Thus, while the Donegal stations, above mentioned, show a large gross increase in takes, the returns from Tribane, Portnoo, Bunbeg, and Inishboffin, which are representative of the small boat industry, show collectively a great reduction, the returns from Tribane and Portnoo being in fact blank. In 1907 these two stations accounted for a catch valued at £4,627. Ball Hill, at the head of Donegal Bay, returns landings valued at £105, as compared with £9,206 in the previous corresponding season, in which the conditions must be regarded as having been exceptional, since great shoals actually entered Donegal Harbour. The large boats at the Donegal stations did well, especially the steam drifters from British ports, who practically had the early part of the season to themselves, since the fish kept too far to sea for the sailing vessels. The latter, however, had a great fishing for a short time towards the end of the season. Steam-trawlers from British ports fished herring off the north coast of Donegal with great success in September, but as nearly all the catch was taken direct to British markets this industry does not affect our returns.

The increase which we have noted in the landings on the central east coast stations received a substantial contribution from the fish brought into Dublin by steam trawlers, and for the most part caught outside the range of Irish drift-netting, but the ordinary fishery on this part of the coast was on the whole fairly good, though the best of it came rather late, and a glut lowered prices.

Taking the season as a whole, the average price showed some improvement, while, in consequence of the larger Donegal supplies, the cure, amounting to twenty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-one barrels, was more than ten thousand barrels in excess of the output of the previous season. Serious damage was done to the Donegal sailing fleet at Downing's Bay and Kinscasslagh by gales on the 28th and 25th November.

The system of telegraphic intelligence revealed the following points of interest:—

At Howth 4,294 mease were landed, being a decrease of 788 mease on the take of the previous season.

The principal fishing was during August, when from 30 to 40 boats were engaged. The quality of the fish taken during August was very good.

Fishing continued up to December 5th, but the amount landed subsequent to October 24th was insignificant.

Prices during the season ranged from 10s. 3d. to 20s. 8d. per mease.

At Arklow the total catch for the season was 645 mease, as against 3,186 mease in the previous year.

No landings of any importance were made before the last week of November, although from 20 to 30 boats were engaged during the preceding fortnight. At times as many as 50 boats worked. The quality of the fish taken was generally good; the prices realised ranged from 12s. to 20s. per mease. Small quantities landed earlier in the season fetched from 24s. to 35s.

At Dunmore East there was practically no fishing, only 2 mease being landed at the end of October.

At Helwick Head 125 mease were landed as compared with 788 in the previous year, and 5,780 in 1906-7.

At Kinsale 702 hundreds were taken in mackerel nets and sold at from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per hundred.

At Baltimore 157 hundreds were taken during December and January, and realised from 8s. to 5s. per hundred.

At Killybegs 2,988 crans were landed, an increase of 1,306 crans on the catch of the previous year.

The season opened in September, and the best fishing was during that and the following month. The boats were unable to fish owing to stormy weather during a great part of November and part of December.

During September the number of boats engaged rose from 3 at the beginning of the month to 38 at the close, and on some nights 45 boats fished.

Prices during September were from 38s. 1d. to 45s. 9d. per cran; the quality of the fish was good. In October prices ranged from 28s. 9d. to 36s. 6d., and the number of boats from 12 to 32.

The quality of the fish taken during October was, however, not up to the standard of that landed in September.

During the remainder of the season prices were from 29s. 3d. to 48s. 9d., but the catch for this period only slightly exceeded 300 crans.

At Kincasslagh 2,717 crans were landed, as compared with 826 crans in the previous season. There was no fishing of importance until the end of December. The bulk of the fish was taken in the last two weeks of January, when 902 and 1,259 crans, respectively, were landed.

Prices ranged from 20s. 0d. to 40s. 0d. per cran, but the average was between 20s. 0d. and 29s. 0d.

The quality of the fish landed during December and January was very good.

The stormy weather prevented fishing during part of November and December.

A large proportion of the herrings landed was taken by steam drifters.

At Burtonport 527 crans were landed, of which 458 crans were taken during the last week of January by 29 boats.

The average price was about 25s. 0d. per cran; the quality of the fish was good.

At Downing's Bay 7,288 crans were landed, as compared with 5,500 in 1907-8.

The season opened towards the end of August, with 6 boats engaged; there was not, however, any capture of importance until the middle of September.

Moderate success attended the fishing up to the middle of November, when the stormy weather seriously interfered with or put a stop to it.

In December and during January, when the weather permitted fishing, good takes were made, and the quality of the fish, which was rather mixed at the commencement of the season, greatly improved.

During September from 4 to 28 boats fished, increasing to as many as 50 during October; in January, when the best fishing occurred, from 21 to 49 boats were engaged.

Prices ranged from 12s. 0d. to 50s. 0d., but the average price at which the bulk of the catch sold was about 22s. 0d. per cran.

At Buncrana 6,499 crans were landed, as against 695 crans in the previous season. Nearly all were captured during the last fortnight in January, the remainder being taken earlier in the same month. Prices were from 19s. 7d. to 25s. 6d. per cran, though some small landings in the early part of the month fetched from 28s. 0d. to 46s. 3d.

The quality of the fish taken was throughout good. The number of boats engaged increased from 3 at the beginning of January to 22 at the close of the month.

At Ardglass 4,929 mease were landed, principally during August and early in September. The amount landed in the previous autumn was 6,382 mease.

The quality of some of the heaviest takes during August was mixed, and the fish realised from 3s. 0d. to 6s. 4d. per mease. The quality greatly improved in the latter half of August and early in September, and prices varied from 9s. 0d. to 17s. 10d. per mease.

During most of the season from 10 to 28 boats were engaged.

At Kilkeel 4,403 mease were landed, as compared with 4,795 in 1907-8.

During August the number of boats engaged was from 5 to 15, in September from 8 to 30, and in October from 12 to 40.

There was no fishing during the first fortnight of November; the number of boats fishing during the remainder of the season varied from 1 to 4.

Prices from August to October ranged from 7s. 3d. to 22s. 7d., and during the last three months of the season from 8s. 2d. to 8s. 6d. per mease.

At Portavogie 1,325 mease were captured, as compared with 2,149 in the previous autumn. The fishing was practically confined to August and the first fortnight in September.

Prices ranged from 2s. 10d. to 21s. 0d. per mease. The low price (2s. 10d.) at which about one-third of the total catch was sold, was due to the late arrival of the fishing boats and the consequent loss of the market.

The number of boats engaged varied from 6 to 23, the average number each night being about 15.

The quality of the fish, which was fair in the early part of the season, fell off towards the end.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed Autumn and Winter Herring in large or small quantities during this season:—

1st Class.	:	:	:	:	:	156
2nd "	:	:	:	:	:	1,254
3rd "	:	:	:	:	:	294
Unregistered,	:	:	:	:	:	68
Unclassed,	:	:	:	:	:	210

The following are the numbers of vessels belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English, . . . . .	16
Scottish, . . . . .	92
Manx, . . . . .	24

Particulars of this fishery will be found in Appendix No. 7, p. 26.

#### *Loans.*

There were received during the year 135 applications from 155 persons, for loans amounting to £3,255 3s. 5d. Of these there were granted 116 loans to 135 persons, to the amount of £2,698 3s. The sum actually issued during the year was £3,799 8s. 2d.

Many of the loans were for sums varying from £5 to £10, but larger sums were also issued, and in regard to these the following will indicate the amounts and purposes:—

In County Dublin a sum of £150 for the purchase of a boat and gear, one of £120 for the purchase of a boat, sums of £114 and £30 for the repair of boats and purchase of gear, and £154 and £70 for the purchase of nets, &c., were advanced. Loans of £35 and £15 for the purchase and repair of sails were also made.

In County Wexford advances of £20 for the purchase of a boat and gear, £15 for the purchase of a boat, £20 for the purchase of gear, and £12 for the purchase of nets were made.

In County Waterford a loan of £18 was made for the purchase of a boat, &c.

In County Cork a loan of £65 was granted for the purchase of a fishing boat and gear, one of £49 for the purchase of a seine net, and one of £13 10s. and three of £13 for the purchase of herring nets.

In County Galway two sums of £35, two of £25, one of £22, three of £20, two of £18, one of £15, one of £13, and three of £12 were issued for the provision of boats, or boats and gear. A loan of £20, one of £15 and one of £12 were made for the repair of boats and purchase of gear, and two of £12 were advanced for the purchase of nets. There was also a sum of £15 issued for the repair of a fish curing house.

In County Mayo £18 was advanced for the purchase of a boat and nets.

In County Sligo a loan of £20 was made for the building of a boat and the repairing of another. Sums of £16 and £12 were issued for the purchase of boats and nets.

In County Sligo an advance of £12 was made for the purchase of a boat.

In County Donegal a sum of £12 was issued for the purchase of a boat.

In County Londonderry sums of £60 and £22 were advanced for the purchase of boats and gear, and a loan of £20 was made for the purchase of sails, &c.

In County Antrim a sum of £55 was advanced for the installation of a motor engine in a fishing boat. One advance of £20 and another of £12 for the purchase of boats were also made.

In County Down advances of £250, £140, and £55 were made for the purchase of boats and gear. A loan of £80 was issued for the purchase of a half-share in a fishing boat. A sum of £96 for the erection of a fish curing house was also issued.

In County Louth £13 10s. was advanced for the purchase of nets.

The administration of this fund was imposed on the Department on 1st April, 1900. Since then 1,080 applications were received from non-congested districts for sums amounting on the whole to £28,758 15s. 3d. Only ninety-six of them fell through, arising from various causes such as insufficient security, the fact that the applications were from persons under age, or were for purposes outside the scope of the Act, or were dropped or withdrawn, or were actually refused as being from persons who were not *bona fide* fishermen, or with regard to whom unfavourable reports had been received, or who had bad records.

Since the passing of the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, under which a sum of £20,000 was reserved for administration in non-congested districts (which fund has been placed at the disposal of the Department by the Act 62 & 63 Vic., cap. 50), the sum of £47,866 15s. 9d. was advanced by way of loan up to the 31st December, 1908. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £50,949 14s. 2d. The repayments were £41,884 12s. 0d., the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity £8,675 7s. 11d. The arrears on the £47,866 15s. 9d. amounted to £506 12s. 8d. In addition £383 1s. 7d. is irrecoverable. It will be thus seen that the *bad debts* do not amount to 1 per cent.

On 31st December, 1908, the Fund stood thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Consols, . . . . .	20.000	0	0
Cash, . . . . .	3,187	10	7
Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity, . . . . .	8,675	7	11
Arrears, . . . . .	506	12	8

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix No. 17, p. 54.

It has been found to be unnecessary to keep the whole of this fund separate for the sole purpose of making loans to fishermen. A substantial part of it has, however, been reserved for that purpose, the balance being allocated to the furthering of other objects in connection with sea-fisheries, such as the construction of marine works, etc.

### *Casualties.*

The number of fishermen who lost their lives during the year ended 30th September, 1908, while actually in pursuit of their calling, was twenty. In the previous yearly period the number was twenty-two. Four were drowned while engaged in work not immediately connected with fishing. There was the same number of casualties of this nature in the year ended 30th September, 1907. Three first, eight second, and two third-class boats, and also one unclassed boat, were lost during the year ended 30th September, 1908, as compared with one first, eight second, three third-class and one unclassed boats in the previous year. Two second-class boats were seriously damaged. One second-class vessel was lost while engaged in work not immediately connected with fishing.

The following are the particulars of the casualties as furnished by the Coast Guard Officers at the various stations:—

From Wicklow Station.—In December, 1907, the boat "Mary Ann," D 415, of Dublin, when in tow of the "Colorado" running to Dublin for shelter, broke adrift and was not afterwards heard of. There was no person in the vessel at the time.

From Ballymoney Station.—On 4th December, 1907, the fishing boat "Eleanor," of Courtown, when proceeding to Arklow, capsized. One of the crew was drowned. The boat and nets were subsequently recovered.

From Arthurstown Station.—On the 19th October, 1907, two men were drowned in Bannow Bay, whilst proceeding in a small boat to Fethard.

From Schull Station.—The first-class fishing boat "Dauntless" was, about the 16th May, 1908, caught in a squall at the entrance to Cape Clear Harbour, thrown broadside on to the rocks, and wrecked.

From Waterville Station.—Two third-class fishing boats were lost, having been carried away at high spring tide.

From Knightstown Station.—About 9 p.m. on the night of 14th September, 1908, two boats belonging to the village of Portimagee when returning home after hauling their seines, founded at the entrance to Valentia Harbour. Of the crews of nineteen men, thirteen were rescued by another seine boat. The remaining six were drowned.

From North Arran Station.—On the 8th August, 1908, three men, after selling their lobsters, were returning from Kilronan to Kilmurvy; their boat, the "St. Joseph," capsized, and all three men were drowned.

From Costello Bay Station.—A hooker, with a cargo of turf struck on a rock near Galway Docks, on the night of the 18th September, 1908. The boat at once sank, and two of the crew lost their lives.

From Roundstone Station.—About the 16th May, 1908, a young fisherman from the Island of Inishnee fell from a boat which was laden with seaweed, and was drowned.

From Tully Station.—The canoe "Safe Home," when laying out nets, on 15th December, 1907, capsized. The crew of three men were drowned. The canoe was subsequently recovered, but was so badly damaged as to be of no further use.

From Killybegs Station.—On 25th October, 1907, one of the crew of the "St. McBreecan" fell overboard, as the boat was leaving harbour, and was drowned. On 9th July, 1908, the boat "St. Jerrard" capsized, and sank in Killybegs harbour when competing in a sailing race. One man was drowned. The boat was afterwards raised.

From Portnoo Station.—The lugger "Sunbeam," when lying at anchor in Church Pool, snapped her cables in a heavy sea, and was totally wrecked on the rocks at Inniskeel Island.

From Mulroy Station.—During a heavy gale in January, 1908, one first-class and five second-class fishing boats were totally lost. There was no loss of life.

From Portrush Station.—Three men lost their lives in June, 1908, owing to the capsizing of a small boat engaged in salmon fishing. A second-class fishing boat was driven ashore by storm, and was wrecked.

From Balbriggan Station.—The "Jessie Graham," a second class fishing boat, stranded at the entrance to Balbriggan Harbour, on 25th September, 1908, and damaged her keel.

#### *Piers and Harbours.*

On the 1st August the Grand Jury (Ireland) Act, 1896, Amendment Bill, 1908, which was introduced by the Vice-President with the object of affording County Councils increased facilities for co-operating with the Department in carrying out Marine Works, became law.

The operations of the Department, in connection with the construction and improvement of piers and harbours, were as follows:—

*Arklow Harbour Maintenance and Extension.*—In the year 1908 the depth of water on the Arklow bars has been steadily maintained. During that period it was never less on the inner bar at low water of spring tides than 9 feet, while the outer bar has practically ceased to exist, a depth of 14 feet at low water having been maintained on its former site.

In attaining this result no difficulty was at any time experienced, and the Department's dredger was not called upon to make any special effort. In case of emergency this vessel's output could probably be increased four-fold for short periods.

A considerable modification of the views commonly held as to the sand action which leads to obstruction at the harbour mouth has been the result of last year's experience. It is evident that a very important item in the formation of the bar is the travelling deposit of river gravel, the proportion of this material removed by the dredger from the harbour entrance having been very considerable, while the effect of sand travelling from the North forms an important element of the case.

To summarise, the harbour entrance has been easily maintained in a condition fully equal to that arranged for, and it appears probable that this will be done with greater facility year by year in the future.

With regard to the work carried out during the year 1908 by means of the Grant of £14,000 from the Ireland Development Fund, the depth of water in the river has been steadily increased, so that there is now an adequate channel up to a point above the entrance to the new basin. This channel has a depth at low water of spring tides, which is nowhere less than 9 feet. This means that on each day of the year there has been a depth of water on the bar and in the river during some particular part of that day of not less than 12 feet, with a depth during spring tides of about 14 feet. Some "trimming" is all that now remains to be done in the river. This may probably best be carried out in the future by means of a grab, as it is not safe to work the suction dredger too near the old quays, especially where buildings exist contiguous to them.

In the new basin the whole of the quays on the north and west sides were completed by the middle of March last, as was also the tidal portion of the patent slip. The construction of the eastern quays was started about the same time. It was found practicable, without exceeding the estimate, to substitute concrete walls behind the quay piling instead of rubble filling as originally intended.

The following report from the resident Engineer is interesting as confirming the view that the construction of a basin would be of the greatest advantage to the shipping of the harbour, particularly as the deepening of the entrance lets the sea in in greater volume than formerly :—

" April 26th, 1909.

" I have to report that on Thursday, 22nd instant, Arklow was visited by a heavy southerly and south-easterly gale, accompanied by a high tide.

"The ocean swell ran, as usual, right up the river, but with more than usual force. The schooner "Orphan Girl" burst her moorings, and was blown across the river; fortunately she grounded before reaching the North Quay or heavy damage would have been done.

"The dredger—as has already been reported—also carried away some of her moorings.

"The sea washed a row boat off the slip at Tyrrell's boat-building yard; this boat's bow was on a level with the road, and I saw the mark of the sea on the road.

"A fishing boat moored just off this slip burst her stern chain and came into collision with a new yacht that Messrs. Tyrrell have just launched, but fortunately no damage was done. The ship owners and masters had an anxious time, and all complain of the great wear and tear on mooring ropes and chains which is always going on when moored in the river, and had this gale come on in the night a lot of damage might have resulted. The skipper of the dredger reports that there has been a certain amount of shoaling south of the Pier, but very little change in the Fairway Line."

*Bantry.*—The Department received an application for assistance towards clearing the berthage at the old pier at Bantry, obstructed by the accumulations of many years. By taking advantage of the presence in the vicinity of a dredger chartered by the Congested Districts Board the Department undertook and carried out the work, which should be of material benefit to vessels trading with the town.

*Hoobawns.*—During the year the construction of a landing place for canoes at Hoobawns, Co. Clare, was, in spite of some unexpected difficulties, carried to an advanced stage. The early break up of the fine weather in autumn prevented its being completely finished, but it was left in a position of security. Operations were resumed in the month of July last. The work has proved more difficult than was anticipated, but it is hoped that it will be completed before the end of the season.

*Portrush Harbour.*—The Department's dredger, "Fag an Bealach," was chartered by the Portrush Harbour Commissioners for four weeks. She gave the greatest satisfaction, and, it is estimated, removed 28,000 tons of sand from the harbour.

*Port Ballintoy.*—The Department's Engineer prepared an estimate of the cost of effecting proposed improvements at this place at £2,300. Negotiations with the County Council on the subject were so far advanced that, although late in the season, an attempt was made to close the "sounds" behind the pier. It was impossible to finish before the autumn storms stopped the work, but the portion carried out probably saved considerable further damage to the old works. Incidentally, during periods when

operations were temporarily suspended from natural causes, a considerable amount of clearing was done in the harbour. Operations were resumed this year. The structural works have been successfully completed, and the new Breakwater across the sounds promises to be satisfactory. The entrance to the Harbour was with much difficulty cleared by a diver working in connection with the Department's Dredger, and about half the accumulation in the basin was removed. Owing to the extreme rapidity with which the newly cleared entrance became filled with a mass of seaweed it has been decided to suspend operations for some time in order to ascertain whether obstruction of this nature would be of a permanent character.

*Truagh.*—This little pier, which is on the shore of Lough Neagh, and to the cost of which the Department contributed, was finished during the year.

A considerable amount of professional advice was given to County Councils by the Department's Engineering Staff in connection with schemes of general improvement, and correspondence, consultations, and inspections took place in regard to schemes which have not yet reached the stage at which work can be commenced.

In the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for the year 1894 a return was given relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895.

Since that time particulars of the yearly expenditure under the Act by the Commissioners of Public Works have been given in the Annual Reports of the Fishery Authorities.

The expenditure by the said Commissioners during the year ended 31st March, 1909, was as follows:—

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Passage East Pier, ... ...	12 0 0

#### *Marine Superintendence.*

Illegal trawling increased greatly during the period under review. Since the date of our last report 66 cases were dealt with, of which number 37 were by steam and 29 by sailing vessels.

The fines were substantial, although Magistrates did not as a rule inflict the full penalty. They ranged from 5s. to £100, and together with the costs amounted to £1,886 19s. 5d. Seven cases of alleged illegal trawling by steam vessels and five by sailing vessels were dismissed.

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*Note.*—An expenditure of £2,991 1s. 11d. by the Commissioners of Public Works on Portavogie Harbour took place during the year, but out of funds other than those provided by the above-mentioned Act.

The Department received great assistance from local fishermen, especially from Tory Islanders, in enforcing the By-Laws.

In addition to the above cases two foreign steam trawlers were captured in territorial waters, and taken into port. The masters were fined.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

### *Salmon Fisheries.*

Judging from the quantity of salmon and trout carried over the Irish Railways in 1908, these fisheries appear to have been more productive in that year than in the preceding one.

Drift netting at sea for salmon off the North and West coasts, which became such an important industry within the past five or six years, does not show any development. At those places between Connemara and Londonderry, where the products of this particular fishery are principally landed, we established collectorates of statistics. The following are the returns from the collectors and cover the months of June, July and August in each of the past four years:—

Year.	No. of fish landed.	Weight in cwts.
1905.	38,122	2,160
1906.	57,589	3,818
1907.	41,354	2,367
1908.	38,953	2,081

Out of 28,816 boxes of salmon received in Billingsgate market, London, 6,661 were from Ireland. In the previous year out of a total of 22,922 boxes, 5,543 were from Ireland.

No sign of disease was observed in any of the districts.

It is reported from the Dublin District that, after a long period of deterioration, there has, during the last few years, been a slight improvement in the salmon fisheries. In consequence of the dry season of 1908 angling was, however, very bad, but a fair number of fish passed up when the rain came late in the year. The weather was favourable to netting during the best part of the open season. The Liffey at Island Bridge was three times badly polluted.

The fisheries of the Wexford district showed a great improvement. Angling was very good. Weather conditions were favourable all through.

The general condition of the salmon fisheries of the Waterford District was reported to have been satisfactory and improving. The take of salmon by nets was better, and in the upper tidal portion of the Suir the season is said to have been the best for the past 40 years. February and March were more favourable for drift nets than for other nets. As has been the case for some years now, very few grilse were taken.

Angling was better on the Barrow, and was about an average on the Suir and Nore. March was wet and stormy and unfavourable to angling. April was favourable until the latter end of the month, which was inclement. May was very favourable, with a good run of salmon, which also holds good in regard to the first half of June. The other part of the latter month was, however, bright, with a high barometer. July and August were not so favourable to angling, being bright with water decreasing and fish remaining in the tideway.

At Cahir Park rod fishery on the River Suir 42 salmon weighing altogether 613 lbs. were taken. The figures for 1907 were 48 salmon, weighing 525½ lbs., and, for 1906, 47 salmon, weighing 555 lbs.

Thirty-three salmon, weighing 554 lbs., were taken at Neddin's Water. In the previous year, the capture was 10 salmon, weighing 108½ lbs., and, in 1906, 18 salmon, weighing 400 lbs.

A few cases of poisoning by means of spurge and chloride of lime occurred.

In the Lismore district the general state of the salmon fisheries was reported to be good and improving, and the netting capture was greater than during the previous year. There was not a great run of spring fish in February and March at the killing hatch in the Lismore Weir, but those taken in those months were exceptionally heavy. There was a large run of spring fish from the middle to the end of April, but owing to high water the Lismore nets could not fish. There was a fair run of grilse from the 20th June to the 15th July, and they were in good condition. The salmon continued to run late, the heaviest takes of the season being in June. The nets in Youghal Harbour could not kill fish after the first week of July, owing to heavy shoals of jelly fish. Taking it all round the salmon seem to have come a fortnight or three weeks later than usual.

Angling was good up to Carysville from February to May, but was, owing to the continued dry weather, bad throughout the remainder of the season.

In previous reports (Part II) we gave comparisons between the annual captures at the Blackwater Fishery, Lismore, and an average for the twenty-five years ended 1899. This year it was 28.0 per cent. below such average. At the Dromana Fishery there were 898 fish caught. In 1907 there were 369, and in the previous year 883.

One case of lime, and one of spurge, poisoning took place.

A grant of £40 was made by the Department to the funds of the Board of Conservators. A sum of £106 had been contributed from private sources, and, in addition, fishery proprietors had spent an unusually large amount on protection.

In the Cork District the general state of the fisheries was fairly good and improving. The take by nets was greater. Angling was, however, poor owing to the low state of the water. The average size of the salmon is said to have increased. Three cases of poisoning by spurge occurred. Protection was fairly good.

The Department made a further grant of £225 to the Board of Conservators, being at the rate of £8 for every £1 raised by local subscription.

In the Bandon Division of this District the fisheries were also fair and improving, and the net fishing, both salmon and grilse, was more productive. The weather was favourable to angling except in March, April and the first half of May. A slight increase in the average sizes of spring salmon and grilse was noticed. Small trout were destroyed by flax steeping in the district.

The report from the Skibbereen District showed that the salmon fisheries were improving and were more productive than during the previous year. The take by nets from the lower waters was very good, and the size and quality of the fish were better than in former years.

Angling for salmon was not good, but for trout was fair. Dynamite was used by some persons for the destruction of fish on two occasions, once in the River Ilen and once in the Ballydehob.

The use of nets (save landing nets used as auxiliary to angling) was by By-law of the 18th May, 1908, prohibited in the River Ilen and its tributaries, above a straight line running due west from the townland boundary between the townlands of Lurriga and Coolnagar to the opposite bank.

The Department contributed a sum of £25 towards the funds of this District on condition that £12 10s. was contributed locally for protection purposes.

In the Bantry district the fisheries were reported to be improving. The netting was more productive than during the previous year; but the angling, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, was bad. The average size of the spring salmon was thought to show an increase. The Snavy River was poisoned once by spurge.

In the Kenmare district the salmon fisheries were reported to be improving, and the netting was more productive than during the previous year. Angling was good.

In previous reports (Part II) we gave comparisons between the annual captures at the Blackwater Fishery, County Kerry, and an average for the twenty-five years ended 1899. This year the capture was 35.0 per cent below such average, as against 72.2 per cent. below it in 1907.

This district maintains its unenviable notoriety for river poisoning—six cases of the use of spurge and one of lime having occurred.

The Department offered the Board of Conservators a contribution (not exceeding £60) at the rate of £3 for every £1 raised locally. The offer was fully availed of.

In Killarney district, although the take was greater than in 1907, the condition of the fisheries was, in the light of past experience, considered to have been unsatisfactory. Salmon held their own; it was in the take of grilse that the shortage occurred. Angling was described as "middling." The weather conditions were favourable.

At the Laune Fishery, below Killorglin, the take this year was 47 per cent. below the average for the twenty-four years ended 1898.

A man was convicted of using the explosive, gelignite, in the Brown Flesh River.

The Department renewed to the Killarney Board of Conservators their contribution of a sum of £100 at the rate £3 for every £1 locally subscribed.

The Waterville fisheries were fair and improving. The take by nets was better. No considerable run of fish occurred until February, and any fish up to that time had been unusually small. The March fish ran very slowly, and were also small. Angling was good and the white trout fishing had improved. The weather conditions were favourable save for angling during the months of April and May.

In previous reports (Part II) we gave comparisons between the annual capture at the Waterville Fishery, and an average for the twenty-five years ended 1899. This year the capture was 30.6 per cent below such average. The actual number of fish taken was 436. The figures for the previous year and 1906 were respectively 341 and 439.

No case of poisoning or other offence against the fishery laws was reported from the district.

The Department offered a contribution (not exceeding £30) in aid of protection provided an equal amount was contributed by private persons. The offer was availed of to the extent of £22.

The Limerick District Salmon Fisheries have been improving in recent years. More salmon were captured in 1908 than in 1907; but the grilse fishing was an entire failure. The weather was not favourable to netting in the early months of the season, but got better afterwards; while for angling it was favourable during the spring, but bad later on. The average size of spring salmon was thought to have increased.

At the Newgarden, Summerhill and Castle, Woodlands, Doonass, Landscape, Worldsend and Hermitage rod fisheries, about Castleconnell, the total number of fish taken was 391. In the previous year it was 186; in 1906 it was 328.

Offences against the fishery laws were more numerous this year.

The Department made a contribution of £400, at the rate of £4 to every £1 locally subscribed for the protection of the rivers of the Limerick district.

The Department offered a contribution of £150 (in the proportion of £3 to every £1 raised locally) to a Local Committee formed for the protection of the Rivers Feale and Cashen, on condition that the Board of Conservators for the Limerick district (in which District these rivers are situate) would give to the rivers in question the amount of protection which they would have given had no assistance been rendered by the Department, and in addition, that they would make a contribution towards the funds of the Local Committee. The offer was availed of to the extent of £130 10s. Od.

The Department made a grant of £80 to the Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association, on condition that the local contributions and methods of protection continued to be satisfactory.

The Department offered a contribution (not exceeding £20) in aid of the Westmeath Lakes and Rivers Inny and Brosna Fish Preservation Society, at the rate of 7s. 6d. for every £1 subscribed locally. The offer was availed of to the extent of £16.

The Department also made a contribution of £50 to the Lough Derg Fishery Preservation Society, at the rate of £1 to every £2 subscribed locally.

From the Galway district it was reported that the general state of the salmon fisheries was not good, but was better than in 1907, and that more salmon were caught in the upper waters. The angling at Galway was slightly better and, higher up, was good. The water generally was high and was often too rough for tidal netting, but enabled the fish to ascend. Some cases of the use of dynamite for the destruction of fish were reported.

The Department made grants of £35 to the Lough Corrib and £15 to the Lough Mask and Carra Fishery Associations.

The Connemara Salmon Fisheries, in 1908, were reported to be declining. Hardly any netting takes place in the district, and it was rather a bad season for angling. The weather was described as generally unfavourable. There was no poisoning, but offences against the fishery laws were said to have increased.

In the Ballinakill district the fisheries were fair and showed a slight improvement on the previous year. Angling was not, however, so good, although the weather conditions are reported as having been favourable. The average size of the spring salmon was thought to have increased. No river poisoning occurred.

From the Bangor district it was reported that the season was unsatisfactory, and that the salmon fisheries were, as a rule, declining. The entire capture was much less, although the weather was described as mostly having been favourable to fishing. Angling was fairly good. No river poisoning took place.

The Department made a grant of £15 towards the protection of the fisheries of the district, being at the rate of £3 for every £1 subscribed locally.

The reports from the Ballina District were somewhat similar to those from the Bangor district, save that the weather was unfavourable to both netting and angling.

The capture at the Moy Fishery was sixty per cent. below the average for the twenty-five years ended 1899.

In the tidal waters the season was probably one of the worst on record. Most of the grilse taken were small and below the average size, and the size of the fish on the breeding grounds is stated to have been very small.

The average weight of grilse is said to be decreasing. No case of river poisoning occurred.

The Department made a grant (within a limit of £250) of £1 for every £3 contributed locally to the funds of the Ballina Board of Conservators, on condition that the Moy Fishery Company, which owns the principal private interest in the district, would contribute £600.

The Sligo District Salmon Fisheries were reported to have been bad and declining. The capture was much less than in the previous year. The grilse take was poor. The waters were too low for successful angling, but the weather was favourable to netting. Fish were destroyed by dynamite in the Ballysodare River, and offences against the fishery laws appear to have increased.

The Department made a grant of £10 to the funds of the Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Society.

It is said that the salmon fisheries of the Ballyshannon district are not improving, and the coast fishermen report a bad season. The take appears to have been less than in 1907 but angling was fairly good. No case of river poisoning came under observation.

The Department offered a contribution (within a limit of £50) towards the cost of protecting the fisheries of the Bundrowes river system, at the rate of £1 for every similar sum subscribed locally. The offer was availed of to the extent of £33.

The Letterkenny District Fisheries are still improving, although the take of salmon and grilse by nets was not quite so good as in 1907. The sea trout fishery was more productive. Angling was fair, and good towards the latter part of the season. The weather was generally favourable. Some cases of flax-water pollution occurred.

In the Londonderry district the salmon fisheries were rather better and more productive than in 1907. Angling was fair. The weather was reported to have been favourable. Some flax water pollution took place, and as the rivers were low at the time considerable destruction of fish resulted.

The fisheries of the Coleraine district showed improvement, and were more productive than in 1907. Angling was fair during the months of June, July, and August. The weather was in general favourable. A few instances of poisoning by lime occurred. Prosecutions took place in about 90 cases of flax-water pollution. Convictions were obtained in most of them, but as a rule the fines imposed were small.

An application was received from the Board of Conservators for a grant in aid of the protection of the Pollen Fisheries of Lough Neagh. The Conservators were anxious to purchase a steam launch which was necessary for the protection of these fisheries. The Department had on hands the steam launch "Ysolt," which they put into repair and handed over to the Board.

The Department also made a grant of £25 towards the purchase of trout fry for Lough Neagh.

In the Ballycastle district the salmon fisheries appear to be improving. The netting in 1908 was more productive than in the previous year. Angling, especially during the latter part of the season, also showed improvement, the weather conditions having been more favourable. A few cases of flax-water pollution occurred.

The salmon fisheries of the Dundalk district were reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The capture by nets and weirs was less productive in the Dee and Glyde, but more productive in the Castletown and other rivers. In the sea trout fisheries there was a falling off. Angling, owing to the dry season, was bad, save in February. Fourteen persons were convicted for allowing flax-water to flow into rivers.

The Drogheda District Salmon Fisheries were reported to be declining. The take was less than in 1907. Angling was fair, and the weather was said to be favourable both to that method of fishing and to netting. No case of poisoning was noticed.

Further applications for changes of close seasons were received during the year under review, which, however, are held over pending legislation which will enable the Department to deal with them in a satisfactory manner.

Inspections of mill premises, with a view to the protection of fish and the provision of facilities for their migrations, were made. Exemption from compliance with the obligation to erect gratings in mill races was granted in some cases.

The total number of rod licences issued in 1908 was 3,196, as compared with 3,147 in 1907. In regard to engines used mainly by fishermen who fish on common law rights, the number of draft net licences issued was 628, a decrease of 42 on the previous year; and of drift nets, 594, a decrease of 48.

The total amount received by Boards of Conservators for licences in 1908 was £10,276 5s. Od. The total ten per cent.

rate collected on the poor-law valuations of fisheries was £293 16s. 6d. Fines and the sale of forfeited engines, &c., produced £575 15s. 4d., and subscriptions came to £2,811 6s. 0d. The grand total was £14,057 2s. 10d.; in 1907 it was £15,120 7s. 11d.

See Appendices Nos. 23 to 27, pp. 70 to 119.

### *Eel Fisheries.*

The engines licensed for the capture of eels in 1908 consisted of 89 coghills, 321 gaps or eyes, and 7 draft nets.

The railway returns indicate that the eel fisheries were slightly less productive than in 1907.

The value of the eels despatched from the Wexford District has been estimated at about £50.

In the Waterford District twenty-four licensed weirs employed about 48 persons at this fishery. The product was sent to the English markets, principally to London.

The report from the Limerick District is satisfactory. The value of the eel export has been roughly estimated to reach from £6,000 to £8,000 a year. Possibly from seventy to eighty men are employed in the commercial eel fisheries.

From the Galway District a slight improvement on the previous season was reported.

The value of the eels exported during the season from the Ballina District has been estimated at between £200 and £300.

Twelve or fourteen persons took part in the commercial eel fishing of the Sligo District. The capture was despatched to Billingsgate.

The Ballyshannon District fish also go to English markets; but the season under review was not so good as heretofore.

From the Coleraine District it was reported that a slight improvement had taken place. The principal runs occurred in September, October and November.

Coghill nets in weirs, long lines and draft nets are used. It has been estimated that the catch this year was worth £11,000. It was mostly sent to English markets.

About 30 people take part in the commercial fishing for eels in the Dundalk District. The capture is sent to England.

### *Pollen Fisheries.*

The Pollen Fishery of Lough Neagh in 1908 showed very little improvement on that of the previous year. The take was about the same, but more large fish were captured by trammel

nets and these realised very high prices in the English markets, in some cases 10d. per lb. The greater portion of the catch is always sent to England, not more than one-fifth being consumed locally.

There were 87 licences issued for Pollen trammel nets, and 132 licences for Pollen draft nets, producing a total duty of £285.

About 900 persons were employed and dependent on this industry around Lough Neagh.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

*Chief Inspector of Fisheries.*

E. W. L. HOLT,

*Scientific Adviser and Inspector of Fisheries.*

M. P. DOWLING,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

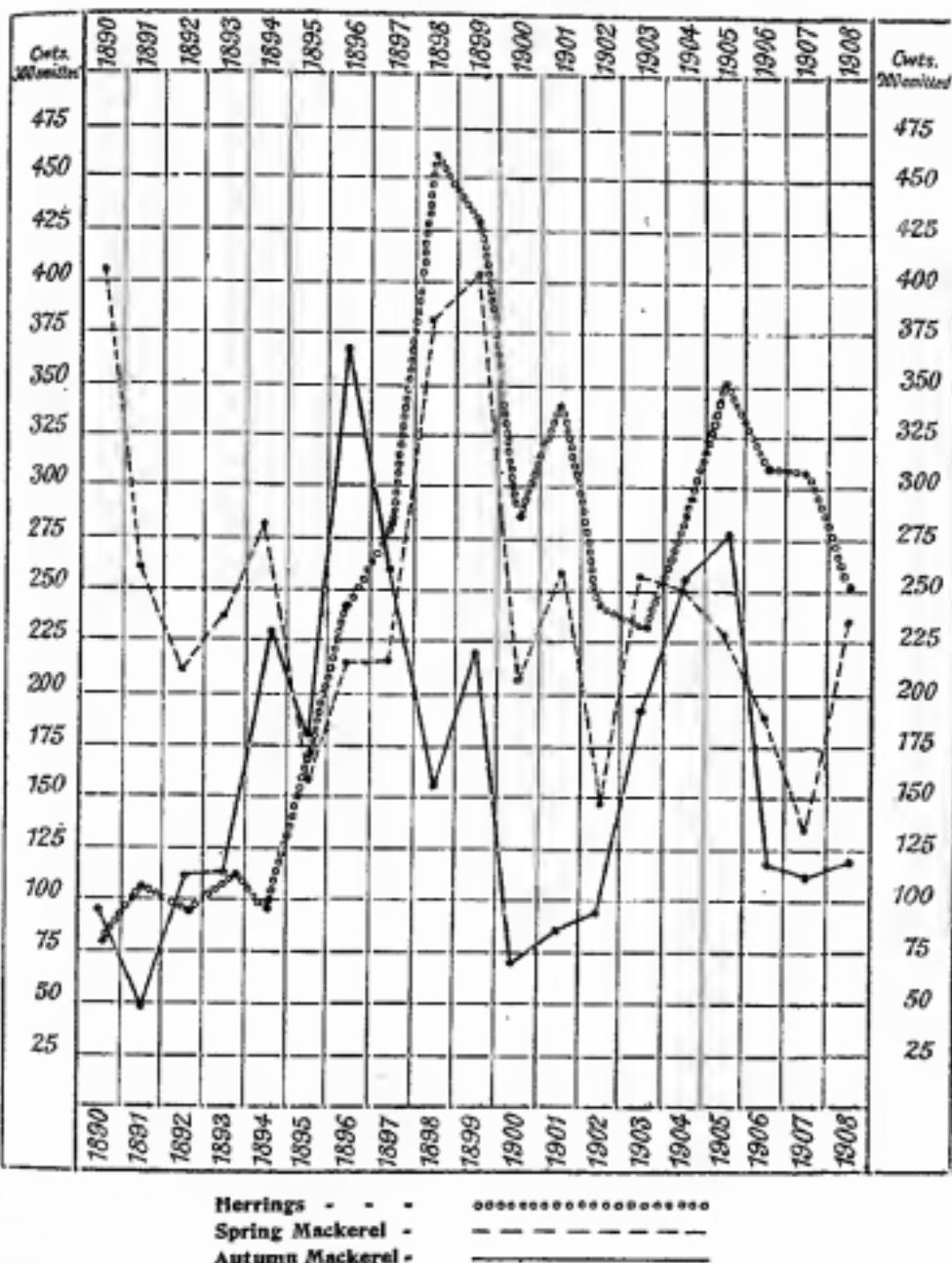
Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction for Ireland,

(Fisheries Branch)

15th day of October, 1909.

Diagram illustrating the fluctuations in the Irish Mackerel and Herring Fisheries during the years 1890-1908.



APPENDIX TO THE  
REPORT  
ON THE  
SEA & INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND  
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

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## APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned  
with that landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Brill, . . . . .	3	-	5	-	296	343	467	456
Sole, . . . . .	51	66	217	317	639	996	2,439	4,087
Turbot, . . . . .	1	22	4	73	287	346	1,095	1,353
Total Prime Fish, . . . . .	55	88	246	300	1,222	1,679	4,001	6,048
Cod, . . . . .	1,583	973	645	423	11,746	11,851	8,360	9,482
Conger Eel, . . . . .	72	42	31	17	6,241	5,407	3,820	3,453
Haddock, . . . . .	2,581	2,169	1,145	1,000	6,895	5,542	6,118	6,341
Hake, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5,840	4,500	6,061	6,446
Herrings, . . . . .	83,871	78,866	47,230	39,501	97,527	126,072	25,355	33,877
Ling, . . . . .	3	4	2	2	6,297	6,275	2,525	4,081
Mackerel, . . . . .	1,882	1,403	324	262	5,137	5,512	1,338	1,050
Plaice, . . . . .	1,363	1,553	1,344	1,400	10,311	15,778	17,365	17,320
Ray or Skate, . . . . .	418	218	129	81	7,368	5,616	1,887	2,418
Sprats, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiting, . . . . .	171	181	85	104	9,051	7,575	6,885	6,785
All other, except Shell Fish, . . . . .	1,588	2,431	604	805	8,420	10,455	4,681	9,319
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish,	93,602	88,028	51,785	44,080	180,855	215,334	86,605	107,405
<b>SHELL FISH</b>								
	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	113,025	100,550	391	306	97,060	137,520	240	567
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	42,814	100,845	392	799	22,026	39,310	286	343
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	114,508	94,244	3,178	2,711	49,376	110,218	2,172	3,853
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	35,858	100,510	1,142	2,040	68,100	25,282	8,614	1,174
Mussels (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3,401	5,559	184	157
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	-	20	-	1	7,704	6,361	771	817
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	37,517	62,287	60	134
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	596	630	90	100	1,209	2,098	574	1,032
Do. (additional information), . . . . .	508	276	71	61	3,667	1,752	502	157
Total of Shell Fish, . . . . .	-	-	5,194	6,918	-	-	13,083	10,538
Grand Total, . . . . .	-	-	56,970	61,907	-	-	90,688	117,946

No. 1.

as landed on the Irish Coasts during the Year 1908, as compared during 1907.

South Coast.				West Coast.				TOTAL.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
41	32	88	66	200	202	401	607	540	667	961	1,329
578	450	1,733	2,064	1,008	1,496	6,680	8,650	2,734	3,011	11,078	12,077
42	69	194	270	518	404	1,857	1,530	854	841	3,150	3,238
467	560	2,015	2,400	2,393	2,192	8,927	7,796	4,137	4,518	15,189	16,634
1,305	878	375	291	5,528	1,577	2,282	640	20,062	14,770	11,971	11,000
415	242	144	62	807	300	295	151	7,325	6,087	3,700	3,713
372	1,173	253	630	9,644	7,219	4,902	4,961	19,492	16,100	12,508	12,871
148	208	142	100	1,333	488	576	290	7,121	5,960	5,781	6,336
36,244	20,769	8,155	6,328	34,645	83,533	10,486	22,905	250,987	308,310	97,238	102,701
819	382	596	255	3,840	1,026	1,310	972	10,068	8,387	4,432	5,910
211,296	110,597	47,832	32,170	137,700	134,865	29,718	44,897	356,025	252,473	80,219	78,097
1,988	2,030	2,220	2,365	5,293	3,559	4,410	3,654	23,560	22,026	23,357	24,783
161	101	43	24	1,848	1,830	300	272	9,833	7,265	2,449	2,793
651	1,739	126	302	-	760	-	104	651	2,409	125	496
1,099	1,071	341	316	5,344	6,180	2,340	2,082	15,665	15,026	9,351	10,187
4,531	4,921	1,754	2,248	7,081	6,200	2,834	2,600	21,620	23,067	9,923	15,361
237,200	144,105	64,300	47,710	215,303	250,344	24,623	21,685	747,056	607,901	287,316	290,692
No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.		
9,044	15,618	73	100	3,200	2,684	15	25	223,326	250,581	655	1,067
7,296	6,633	73	28	4,401	622	20	4	76,331	155,413	777	1,174
46,116	69,006	1,428	1,529	151,303	164,652	4,710	5,019	301,303	418,320	11,459	12,942
33,116	113,582	4,250	4,165	301,580	306,046	10,950	11,190	503,603	649,330	10,995	10,478
Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
68	245	17	-	34,782	26,759	1,002	1,439	38,981	32,318	2,113	1,626
-	-	-	15	3,906	3,420	216	206	11,702	10,662	680	1,041
No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.		
33,496	32,130	133	80	529,664	305,630	872	418	620,807	401,056	1,065	632
-	9,046	-	40	297,761	447,747	902	1,629	2,428,267	1,085,349	6,586	4,003
Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
4,172	2,984	790	560	8,472	9,082	1,674	1,602	14,451	16,230	3,966	3,413
1,946	1,430	866	806	19,767	20,805	3,322	3,637	25,690	23,770	4,701	4,601
-	-	7,579	7,431	-	-	24,641	25,270	-	-	50,407	50,157
-	-	71,882	55,141	-	-	169,284	116,965	-	-	357,813	341,049

## APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison between the years 1908 and 1907 in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland.

*Brill.*—The total capture of brill in 1908 was 549 cwts., valued at £961, as compared with 667 cwts., valued at £1,329, in 1907.

The average price per cwt. in 1908 was about £1 15s. 0d., and in 1907 about £1 19s. 10½d.

*Soles.*—The total capture of soles in 1908 was 2,734 cwts., valued at £11,078, as compared with 3,011 cwts., valued at £12,077, in 1907.

The average price in 1908 was £4 1s. 0½d. per cwt., and in 1907 £4 0s. 2½d. per cwt.

*Turbot.*—The total capture of turbot in 1908 was 854 cwts., valued at £3,150, as compared with 841 cwts., valued at £3,228, in 1907.

The average price in 1908 was £3 13s. 9½d. per cwt., and in 1907 £3 16s. 9½d. per cwt.

*Cod.*—The total capture of cod in 1908 was 20,062 cwts., valued at £11,971, as compared with 14,779 cwts., valued at £11,006, in 1907.

The average price per cwt. in 1908 was 11s. 11½d., and in 1907 14s. 10½d.

*Conger eel.*—The total capture of conger eel in 1908 was 7,335 cwts., valued at £3,790, as compared with 6,087 cwts., valued at £3,713, in 1907.

The average price per cwt. in 1908 was about 10s. 4d., and in 1907 about 12s. 2½d.

*Haddock.*—The total capture of haddock in 1908 was 19,492 cwts., valued at £12,508, as compared with 16,103 cwts., valued at £12,371 in 1907.

The average price in 1908 was 12s. 10d. per cwt., and in 1907 15s. 4½d.

*Hake.*—The total capture of hake in 1908 was 7,121 cwts., valued at £5,781, as compared with 5,260 cwts., valued at £6,836, in 1907.

The average price per cwt. in 1908 was about 10s. 3d., and in 1907 about 10s.

*Herrings.*—The total capture of herrings in 1908 was 250,287 cwts., valued at £97,223.

In the previous year the total capture was 309,310 cwts., and the total value £102,701.

The average price in 1908 was 7s. 9½d. per cwt., and in 1907 6s. 7½d. per cwt.

*Ling.*—The total capture of ling in 1908 was 10,908 cwts., valued at £4,432, as compared with 8,587 cwts., valued at £5,910 in 1907.

The average price per cwt. in 1908 was 8s. 1d., and in 1907 13s. 9½d.

*Mackerel.*—The total capture of mackerel in 1908 was 356,025 cwts., valued at £89,212. In the previous year the total capture was 252,473 cwts., valued at £78,007. The average price per cwt. in 1908 was 5s., and in 1907 6s. 2½d.

*Piæice.*—The total capture of piæice in 1908 was 23,860 cwts., valued at £23,357, as compared with 22,926 cwts., valued at £24,783, in 1907.

The average price per cwt. was £1 1s. 3d. in 1908, and £1 1s. 7½d. in 1907.

*Ray or Skate.*—The total capture of ray or skate in 1908 was 9,833 cwts., valued at £2,449, as compared with 7,265 cwts., valued at £2,795 in 1907.

The average price per cwt. in 1908 was 4s. 11½d., and in 1907 7s. 8½d.

*Sprats.*—The total capture of sprats in 1908 was 651 cwts., valued at £123.

In the previous year the total capture was 2,499 cwts., valued at £498. The average price per cwt. in 1908 was 3s. 10d., and in 1907 4s.

*Whiting.*—The total capture of whiting in 1908 was 15,663 cwts., valued at £9,351, as compared with 15,026 cwts., valued at £10,187, in 1907. The average price per cwt. in 1908 was 11s. 11½d., and in 1907 13s. 6½d.

*Other kinds (not including shell fish).*—The total capture in 1908 was 21,620 cwts., valued at £9,923, as compared with 33,067 cwts., valued at £15,361, in 1907.

The average price per cwt. in 1908 was 9s. 2d., and in 1907 8s. 8½d.

#### *Shell Fish.*

*Oysters.*—The returns received show that about 9,177 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1908, and that the value thereof was £2,406. The figures for the previous year were 5,314 hundreds, and £1,235.

From the private beds, so far as returns are obtainable, about 15,022 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £4,245. The figures for the previous year were 11,268 hundreds, and £3,470.

See also Appendix No. 13, p. 45, and No. 18, p. 60.

*Lobsters.*—The returns received show that about 77,088 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1908, and that their value was £31,483. The figures for the previous year were 80,638 dozens, and £32,420.

See also Appendix No. 10, p. 40.

*Crabs.*—The returns received show that about 24,972 dozens of crabs were taken in 1908, and that their value was about £1,432. The figures for the previous year were 34,583 dozens, and £2,241.

See also Appendix No. 11, p. 42.

*Mussels.*—The returns received show that the weight of the mussels taken this year was 2,499 tons, and that the value thereof was about £3,102. The previous year's figures were 2,118 tons, and £2,667.

See also Appendix No. 14, p. 48.

*Cockles.*—The returns received show that about 33,540 gallons of cockles were picked in 1908, and that their value was about £852. The figures for the previous year were 44,425 gallons, and £1,083.

See also Appendix No. 15, p. 50.

*Periwinkles.*—The returns received show that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was about 1,870 tons, and that the value thereof was £0,507. The figures for the previous year were 1,831½ tons, and £0,410.

See also Appendix No. 16, p. 52.

*Shrimps.*—Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The cases mentioned in Appendix No. 12, page 44, are the only ones in which reports came to hand that shrimps had been taken. It is estimated that the value was £410. The figure for the previous year was about £375.

The total value of the shell fish, as furnished in the returns for 1908, is estimated at £50,497, as against £50,157 for 1907.

## APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM COAST-GUARD OF THE NUMBER OF  
TABLE NO. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, AND UNCLASSED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Solely engaged					
			First Class.			Second Class.		
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown,	A. F. Holmes, Comm., R.N.,	38	239	30	20	114	-
2	Wicklow,	M. S. Pasley, Lieut., R.N.,	30	214	17	91	253	1
3	Wexford,	H. E. Sharp, Lieut., R.N.,	1	6	-	19	68	-
4	Waterford,	F. Pierce, Lieut., R.N.,	-	-	-	12	40	-
5	Youghal,	James Brooking, Esq.,	-	-	-	27	130	-
6	Queenstown,	W. V. Cole, Comm., R.N.,	5	10	-	34	84	1
7	Kinsale,	G. E. Cave, Comm., R.N.,	30	176	20	18	68	7
8	Skiherreen,	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N.,	45	301	11	5	10	-
9	Castletown Bere,	F. W. Atkins, Esq.,	1	4	-	1	0	-
10	Valentia,	H. R. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.,	4	13	-	10	91	-
11	Dingle,	Edwin J. Hicks, Esq.,	28	115	-	61	198	-
12	Ballyheige,	R. Johnson, Esq.,	-	-	-	2	5	-
13	Milltown-Mailbay,	W. B. Hunkin, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Galway,	C. E. B. Colbeck, Lieut., R.N.,	29	131	22	4	22	3
15	Keel,	H. J. Carter, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Belmullet,	G. G. Codrington, Lieut., R.N.,	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Pallendivin,	G. H. Greenham, Esq.,	-	-	-	10	29	-
18	Sligo,	George Kerr, Esq.,	-	-	-	34	123	-
19	Killybegs,	Lot Connell, Esq.,	4	19	-	99	478	19
20	Glisdore,	James Norrish, Esq.,	6	24	-	35	168	1
21	Rathmullan,	Paul Irvin, Lieut., R.N.,	2	6	-	15	42	-
22	Moville,	Edward M. Hale, Lieut., R.N.,	-	-	-	101	294	-
23	Ballycastle, Antrim,	Hugh P. Hopkinson, Lieut., R.N.,	2	12	-	74	133	7
24	Carrikfergus,	G. W. W. Dawes, Comm., R.N.,	-	-	-	14	38	1
25	Donaghadee,	A. A. Lucas Comm., R.N.,	14	83	7	77	248	20
26	Strangford	William Lewis, Esq.,	-	-	-	13	24	2
27	Newcastle	A. Kirke, Lieut. R.N.,	17	109	11	9	22	-
28	Dundalk	Robert E. Upton, Esq., Acting Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	38	194	-
29	Malahide,	Reginald Growse, Comm., R.N.,	11	58	9	22	69	-
Totals for 1908.			207	1,532	129	852	3,030	53
Do 1907.			207	1,531	143	897	3,227	63

No. 3.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1908.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1908.

in Fishing.

Vessel.	Third Class.		Unclassed A			Unclassed B			Totals.			No.
	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
14	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	381	31	1
5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	433	18	2
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	3
1	2	-	1	4	-	1*	-	-	31	86	-	4
3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	52	-	5
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	118	-	6
6	40	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	105	1	7
1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	232	33	8
19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	330	11	9
1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	22	-	10
138	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	749	-	11
13	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	2	12
-	-	-	34	102	-	-	-	-	34	102	-	13
33	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	270	25	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	42	-	17
17	01	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	189	1	18
18	06	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	562	13	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	202	1	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	48	-	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	394	-	22
25	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	145	7	23
8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	97	1	24
9	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	353	28	25
2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	2	26
3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	125	11	27
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	208	-	28
320	947	10	26	110	-	11	10	-	1,456	5,635	192	-
172	596	8	35	99	-	11	10	-	1,382	5,453	204	-

\* This boat was worked by men who formed the crew of a third class fishing vessel.

## APPENDIX

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM COAST-GUARD OF THE NUMBER OF

TABLE NO. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, AND UNCLASSED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Partially engaged							
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class	
			Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.
1	Kingstown	A. F. Holmes, Comm., R.N.	1	3	—	26	78	—	2	14
2	Wicklow	M. S. Pasley, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	28	94	—	6	16
3	Wexford	H. E. Sharp, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	70	270	—	49	12
4	Waterford	F. Pierce, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	—	42	100	2	11	22
5	Toughal	James Brooking, Esq.	—	—	—	13	61	—	19	68
6	Queenstown	W. V. Cole, Comm., R.N.	—	—	—	19	47	—	13	33
7	Kinsale	G. E. Cave, Comm., R.N.	—	—	—	68	407	18	25	84
8	Skibbereen	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N.	40	287	16	223	566	27	65	270
9	Capticktown Bawn	P. W. Atkins, Esq.	1	6	—	174	620	4	131	602
10	Valentia	H. R. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	154	824	12	134	613
11	Dingle	Edwin J. Hicks, Esq.	—	—	—	30	100	—	96	294
12	Ballyheige	R. Johnson, Esq.	—	—	—	23	61	—	36	117
13	Miltown- Malbay	W. D. Hankin, Esq.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Galway	C. E. B. Colbeck, Lieut., R.N.	23	127	3	270	880	41	275	761
15	Keel	H. J. Carter, Esq.	—	28	—	35	131	—	142	381
16	Belmullet	G. G. Codrington, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	38	192	—	204	808
17	Pallandilva	G. H. Greenham, Esq.	—	—	—	3	9	—	11	50
18	Sligo	George Kerr, Esq.	—	—	—	31	120	—	29	106
19	Killybegs	Lot Connell, Esq.	7	41	1	90	549	3	12	43
20	Guidoce	James Noorish, Esq.	—	6	34	333	1,904	25	29	55
21	Rathmullan	Paul Irvin, Lieut., R.N.	46	276	—	144	580	1	15	38
22	Moville	Edward M. Hale, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	74	419	—	1	18
23	Ballycastle (Astrim)	H. F. Hopkinson, Lieut., R.N.	1	42	—	40	97	9	13	24
24	Carrickfergus	G. W. W. Dawes, Comm., R.N.	—	—	—	16	37	12	36	38
25	Donaghadee	A. A. Lucas, Comm., R.N.	4	22	4	62	183	—	13	19
26	Strangford	William Lewis, Lieut., R.N.	—	—	—	23	45	—	5	7
27	Newcastle	A. Kirke, Lieut., R.N.	10	33	—	91	131	—	30	65
28	Dundalk	Robert E. Upson, Esq., Acting Divisional Officer.	—	—	1	63	219	2	53	124
29	Malahide	Ronald R. Growse, Comm., R.N.	—	—	—	1	3	—	8	14
Totals for 1908.			140	867	24	2,260	6,017	140	1,422	4,936
Do 1907.			140	830	33	2,356	6,615	113	1,061	5,648
										98

No. 8—continued.

## VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1908.

## VESSELS that fished during the Year 1908.

Fishing.												Grand Totals of all engaged in 1908.				No.
Unclassed A.		Unclassed B.		Totals.												No.
Vessels.	Mens.	Vessels.	Boys.	Vessels.	Mens.	Boys.	Vessels.	Mens.	Boys.	Vessels.	Mens.	Boys.	Vessels.	Mens.	Boys.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	97	-	115	478	31	1	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	110	-	160	393	18	2	-	-	
3	40	-	-	-	-	-	80	322	-	111	408	-	3	-	-	3
4	10	2	-	18	6	-	56	138	3	71	190	-	4	-	-	5
5	12	2	-	39	6	140	562	26	108	824	64	12	6	7	8	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	1,432	50	368	1,752	61	8	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	17	-	320	1,587	11	330	1,503	11	9	-	-	
8	33	0	-	-	6	-	306	1,487	33	331	1,601	33	10	-	-	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	420	-	365	1,179	-	11	-	-	
10	36	-	-	-	-	-	70	204	1	85	239	-	12	-	-	
11	22	1	-	32	4	-	135	403	-	189	507	-	13	-	-	
12	363	-	-	32	32	-	623	2,015	00	989	2,885	115	14	-	-	
13	443	14	173	404	12	-	202	801	-	903	801	-	15	-	-	
14	28	-	11	33	-	-	317	1,305	3	317	1,305	3	10	-	-	
15	202	8	10	48	-	-	20	79	-	40	121	-	17	-	-	
16	29	-	-	9	3	1	63	235	1	113	424	2	18	-	-	
17	-	-	1	1	1	-	110	687	2	221	1,199	20	19	-	-	
18	-	-	41	58	-	-	379	1,713	25	420	1,815	26	20	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	10	-	205	603	1	222	961	1	21	-	-	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	423	-	178	815	11	23	-	-	
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	123	4	136	268	35	24	-	-	
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	174	4	178	512	32	25	-	-	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	52	-	50	85	2	26	-	-	
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	251	10	159	388	31	27	-	-	
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	-	50	143	2	29	-	-	
26	1,249	29	348	703	35	4,684	16,777	300	6,080	22,412	406	-	-	-	-	
27	1,230	23	182	469	32	4,715	17,582	294	6,007	22,045	406	-	-	-	-	

<sup>1</sup>In addition to these men, 65 who did not possess boats were engaged in gathering periwinkles.

## APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

TABLE NO. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did not Fish during the Year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Un- classed A.	Un- classed B.	Total.
1 Kingstown,	2	8	3	—	—	13
2 Wicklow,	19	22	9	—	—	50
3 Wexford,	—	8	—	—	—	8
4 Waterford,	—	29	2	—	1	32
5 Youghal,	—	8	4	2	1	15
6 Queenstown,	1	4	4	—	—	9
7 Kinsale,	3	27	15	5	1	51
8 Skibbereen,	7	34	26	—	—	67
9 Castletown Bere,	—	15	13	—	—	28
10 Valentia,	—	10	30	—	—	40
11 Dingle,	2	—	4	—	—	6
12 Ballyheige,	—	8	12	1	4	25
13 Miltown-Malbay,	—	—	—	12	—	12
14 Galway,	2	21	20	6	9	58
15 Keel,	—	6	83	—	—	89
16 Belmullet,	1	5	22	—	—	28
17 Pullendiva,	—	15	21	—	—	36
18 Sligo,	—	21	25	—	—	46
19 Killybegs,	2	33	13	—	—	48
20 Guidore,	3	26	21	—	—	50
21 Rathmullen,	3	32	11	—	—	46
22 Moville,	—	25	—	—	—	25
23 Ballycastle, Antrim,	—	32	2	—	—	34
24 Carrickfergus,	—	15	16	—	10	41
25 Donaghadee,	4	27	5	—	—	36
26 Strangford,	—	16	3	—	1	20
27 Newcastle,	2	11	2	—	—	15
28 Dundalk,	—	49	18	—	—	67
29 Malahide,	1	4	6	—	—	11
Total,	52	511	390	26	27	1,006

APPENDIX No. 4.  
SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

## APPENDIX

## SPRING MACKEREL

No.	Places where Fish are landed	Collecting Stations.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.
1	Dunmore East,	Dunmore East,	—	—	Cmts. 921
2	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,	21st April,	27th June,	679
3	Queenstown,	Queenstown,	April,	June,	1,046
4	Kinsale,	Upper Cove,	8th April,	27th June,	44,672
5	Union Hall and Glan-	Union Hall,	7th April,	30th June,	10,000
	dore.				
6	South Reen and Castle-	Castletownsend,	13th April,	26th June,	1,780
	townsend.				
7	Baltimore,	Baltimore,	15th April,	30th June,	61,254
8	Schull and Cape Clear,	Schull,	21st April,	30th June,	10,020
9	Castletown Berehaven and and Pnileen.	Castletown Berehaven,	21st April,	30th June,	8,000
10	Garnish and Dursey,	Garnish and Dursey,	Continued from Autumn		{ 1,000
11	Ballydonegan and Tramteria.	Ballydonegan,	season until	21st July,	{ 400
12	Ballycroyane, Urban, Cod Head, Gurtnag, Kilkeathine, Derry- vagh, Clendris, Gun- teen and Travarm.	Ballycroyane,	7th March,	22nd May,	920
13	Ballinskelligs, Bouldaloe, and Horse Island.	Ballinskelligs,	15th April,	20th April,	550
14	Portmarnac,	Portmarnac,	21st May,	27th June,	3,650
15	Knightstown and Be- hard Point.	Knightstown,	17th March,	30th June,	23,953
16	Caherciveen, Cooscroon, Coomans, and Renard Point.	Caherciveen,	First week in April.	30th June,	327
17	Dingle and Ballymore,	Dingle,	3rd May,	30th June,	4,550
18	Dunquin,	Ventry,	January,	May,	931
19	Smerwick Ballinamore, Cloher, Dooneen, and Ballydavid.	Ballinagill,	1st April,	30th June,	5,877
20	Brandon Creek,	Brandon Creek,	8th March,	24th June,	9,546
21	Brandon Quay,	Brandon Bay,	7th April,	30th June,	3,101
22	Fenit,	Fenit,	8th April,	17th May,	1,153
23	Kilkee and Killard,	Kilkee,	3rd March,	30th June,	930
24	Kilmurred and Kilmurvy,	North Arran	3rd March,	30th June,	6,936

\* Part landed in January, February, &amp;c.

† The fish cured at Dingle includes mackerel

No. 4 (a.).

## FISHERY, 1908.

Total approximate Value.	Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England	Number of Ice Hulks, reported.	Number of Tons of Ice Reported.	Number of Barrels of Fish cutted for Ex- portation.	Observations.	No.
215 6 3	—	—	—	—	No regular packed fishing	1
213 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	2
274 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	3
12,900 17 0	5	1 and an ice house	1,180	1,300	—	4
4,154 2 0	—	—	—	5,119	—	5
360 3 6	—	—	—	498	—	6
11,777 14 6	4	—	680	7,000	—	7
1,810 0 0	—	—	—	2,060	—	8
1,600 0 0	—	—	—	2,278	—	9
727 8 0	—	—	—	553	—	10
145 0 0	—	—	—	115	—	11
372 0 0	—	—	—	200	—	12
230 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	13
1,004 1 0	2	—	—	1,012	—	14
8,170 0 0	1	—	300	0,338	—	15
240 0 0	—	—	—	35	—	16
1,323 8 0	1	—	—	18,500	—	17
320 0 0	—	—	—	130	—	18
2,130 0 0	—	—	—	1927	—	19
1,172 1 0	—	—	—	140	—	20
1,060 15 0	—	—	—	966	—	21
426 12 6	—	Store on Pier.	300	—	—	22
253 0 0	—	—	—	48	—	23
1,545 3 4	1	—	250	1,180	—	24

before the opening of the regular Spring Season.  
landed at Smokey Creek, Brandon, Manitoba, &c.

## APPENDIX

## SPRING MACKEREL

No.	Places where Fish are landed.	Collecting stations.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.
25	The Weir, Island Eddy, Galway, Barna, Spiddal, and Crumlin.	Galway, . . .	Middle of March.	30th June,	Cwts. 1,000
26	Roundstone, . . .	Roundstone, . . .	1st May, .	30th June,	7,162
27	Clifden, Dusaloughan, and Bunowen.	Clifden, . . .	May, .	30th June,	1,696
28	Cleggan and Inishbofin.	Cleggan, . . .	21st April,	30th June,	10,230
29	Rothlacken, . . .	Ross, . . .	—	—	360
30	Killybegs, . . .	Killybegs, . . .	—	—	3,240
31	Buncrana, . . .	Buncrana, . . .	—	—	1,067
				Total, .	234,843

\* Part landed in January and February, &c.

## SPRING MACKEREL

## APPENDIX

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.	Observations.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.	
Ballinacourty and Helvick Head.	Ballinacourty, Ballinaghoul, and Dungarvan.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3 0	—
Youghal, . . .	Youghal, . . .	101	20 8 0	—
Courtmacsherry, . . .	Courtmacsherry, . . .	11	1 1 0	—
Crookhaven, . . .	Crookhaven, Goleen, and Spanish Cove.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 7 0	30 Barrels cured.
Bantry, . . .	Bantry, . . .	131	8 9 6	—
Waterville, . . .	Rineen and Derryname.	120	42 10 0	23 Barrels cured.
Moveen, . . .	Moveen, . . .	9	1 17 6	—
Gosheen, . . .	Farmhy, . . .	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 8 9	33 Barrels cured.
Seafield, . . .	Seafield and Caberragh.	147	41 15 0	5 Barrels cured.
Liscannor, . . .	Liscannor, Fisherstreet, Cream Point, and Barta.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 11 8	—
Ballaghallyne, . . .	Ballaghallyne, . . .	15	5 12 0	—
South Arran, . . .	South Arran, . . .	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 2 6	—

No. 4 (a.)—continued.

## FISHERY, 1908—continued.

Total approximate Value. £ s. d.	Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Hulks.	Number of Tons of Ice impounded.	Number of Barrels of Fish cured for Exportation.	Observations	No.
475 0 0	—	—	—	45	—	25
1,327 11 0	1	1	200	675	—	26
339 10 0	—	—	—	460	—	27
2,780 0 0	—	1	500	1,275	A Norwegian firm cured 470 barrels.	28
144 0 0	—	—	—	—	All landed in February.	29
598 12 0	—	—	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	30
143 15 3	—	—	—	—	Do., do.	31
66,674 0 4	—	—	—	96,925		

before the opening of the regular Spring Season.

## FISHERY, 1908—continued.

No. 4 (b.)

which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.	Observations.
		Cwt.	£ s. d.	
		35 <i>½</i>	10 10 0	
Clew Bay, . . .	Clew Bay, . . .	35 <i>½</i>	—	—
Achillbeg, . . .	Achillbeg, . . .	34	17 5 0	—
Keed, . . .	Keed and Keem, . .	52	43 6 8	—
Belmullet, . . .	Belmullet, . .	47 <i>½</i>	32 15 0	—
Belderrig, . . .	Belderrig, . .	65	13 0 0	—
Ragley, . . .	Ragley, . .	27	2 10 0	—
Mullaghmore, . .	Mullaghmore . .	48 <i>½</i>	11 0 6	—
Trilhane, . . .	Ballysignart and Cassen Cove.	60	21 10 0	—
Teelin, . . .	Teelin and Cladna-geenagh.	248 <i>½</i>	16 2 0	62 Barrels cured.
Mulroy, . . .	Downing's Pier,	207 <i>½</i>	13 12 0	—
	Total, . . .	1,638 <i>½</i>	432 2 7	

## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN MACKEREL

## PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
		1908.	1908.	
1	Howth, . . .	—	—	Howth, . . .
2	Greystones, . . .	August, . . .	October, . . .	Greystones, . . .
3	Kilmore, . . .	—	—	Kilmore Quay, . . .
4	Fethard, . . .	1st July, . . .	20th October, . . .	Fethard and Slade, . . .
5	Bonnahon, . . .	1st July, . . .	20th September, . . .	Bonnahon and Stradbally, . . .
6	Helwick Head, . . .	1st July, . . .	25th September, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .
7	Youghal, . . .	3rd July, . . .	20th November, . . .	Youghal, . . .
8	Ballycotton, . . .	1st July, . . .	10th September, . . .	Ballycotton, . . .
9	East Ferry, . . .	1st July, . . .	31st August, . . .	Queenstown, . . .
10	Upper Cove, . . .	1st July, . . .	31st October, . . .	Kinsale, . . .
11	Union Hall, . . .	5th September, . . .	8th October, . . .	Glandore and Union Hall, . . .
12	Castletownsend, . . .	11th September, . . .	31st December, . . .	South Rees, . . .
13	Baltimore, . . .	5th September, . . .	31st October, . . .	Baltimore, . . .
14	Schull, . . .	Middle of Sept.	End of October, . . .	Schull, Cape Clear, and Lower Letter.
15	Crookhaven, . . .	July, . . .	November, . . .	Dunmanus, Carty Cove, Goleen, and Garthdore.
16	Castletownbere, . . .	3rd September, . . .	31st December, . . .	Gearhs, Gurtnakill, Castletownbere, White Horse, and Pullen.
17	Do., . . .	13th August, . . .	4th November, . . .	Bantry, . . .
18	Ballydonegan, . . .	19th August, . . .	31st December, . . .	Ballydonegan, Transferla, and Esquavade.
19	do., . . .	19th August, . . .	29th October, . . .	Garnish and Dursey, . . .
20	Ballycrovane, . . .	Middle of August	Middle of October.	Cod Head, Urhan, Travarr, Ballycrovane, Kilcatherine, Kilcatherine Point, Colaris, Derryvegill, Gurteen Point, Clendris, and Ardgreen.
21	Waterville, . . .	August, . . .	December, . . .	Rinseen, Derrynane, and West Cove.
22	Portmagee, . . .	22nd July, . . .	31st December, . . .	Portmagee, . . .
23	Ballinskelligs, . . .	1st July, . . .	20th September, . . .	Ballinskelligs, Boclake, Horse Island, Easra, Fermoy, The Glen and Boat Cove.
24	Knightstown, . . .	3rd September, . . .	31st December, . . .	Renard Point, . . .
25	Caherciveen, . . .	September, . . .	31st December, . . .	Caheriveen, Coosroom, and Coonana.

Sect. 5. (a.)

## FISHERY, 1908.

at or near the following places:—

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season,	Total amount estimated to be realized by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.			Observations.	No.
		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels			
Cwtns.	£ s. d					
2,684	666 10 4	—	—		Taken in herring nets.	1
309	120 0 0	—	—		—	2
307	120 9 0	—	—		Taken by hand lines.	3
7121	201 16 8	—	—		—	4
256	80 0 0	—	—		Taken by hand lines.	5
733	240 10 0	—	—		—	6
288	70 11 0	—	—		No regular mackerel fishing	7
260	94 4 0	—	—		—	8
286	70 15 0	—	—		—	9
8,659	1,722 8 0	Kinsale,	1,848		—	10
5,727	1,581 7 0	Glaodore and Union Hall,	1,909		—	11
2,454	526 7 0	South Reen,	888		—	12
3,529	778 8 0	Baltimore and Sheepkin Island.	902		—	13
5,031	1,200 0 0	Schull, Lower Letter, and Cape Clear.	1,637		—	14
3,000	675 0 0	Duonmore, Caoty Cove, and Gurthduve.	1,059		—	15
5,000	1,000 0 0	Castletownbere, Gurtoakilla and Pullen.	706		—	16
891	264 4 0	Bantry,	90		—	17
4,013	540 0 0	Ballydonegan, Esquavade, Tranfolla and Allihies.	957		—	18
6,595	1,854 12 0	Garnish, Dursey and Cahirci- more.	2,270		—	19
18,735	2,500 0 0	Urhan, Traverra, Ardgreen, Colaris, Ballycrovane, Kil- cathericra, Kilcatherine Point, Clendria, Derry- vegill, Cod Head, and Gurteen Point.	5,585		—	20
2,110	520 0 0	Riosen, West Cove, and Derryosne.	644		—	21
951	264 8 0	Portmagoo,	816		—	22
3,400	850 0 0	Ballyeskelligs, Boulakeel and The Gleo.	916		—	23
5,708	1,980 0 0	Renard Point,	1,111		—	24
822	172 8 0	Codscreem and Connana,	247		—	25

## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN MACKEREL

## PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
		1908.	1908.	
26	Dingle, . . .	July, . . .	30th November,	Dingle and Knightstown, .
27	Ventry, . . .	August, . . .	End of October,	Dunquin, . . .
28	Ballinagall, . . .	July, . . .	October, . . .	Smerwick, Ballinaragh, Doo- neen, and Ballydavid.
29	Do., . . .	18th July, . . .	17th December,	Brandon Creek, . . .
30	Brandon Quay, . . .	10th August, . . .	18th December,	Brandon Quay, . . .
31	Kilkee, . . .	August, . . .	December, . . .	Kilkee, Farrashy, Ross, and Tullig.
32	Seafield, . . .	End of August,	31st December,	Seafield and Caherush, .
33	Ballagbaline, . . .	28th August, . . .	13th October, . .	Ballaghaline, . . .
34	North Arran, . . .	September, . . .	October, . . .	Kilronan and Kilmurvy, .
35	Galway, . . .	—	—	Galway, Ballinscourty, Weir and Keave.
36	Roundstone, . . .	1st July, . . .	16th September,	Roundstone, . . .
37	Clifden, . . .	28th September,	16th November,	Dunloughan and Bunown, .
38	Cleggan, . . .	17th September,	24th October, . .	Cleggan, . . .
39	Tully, . . .	September, . . .	Early in De- cember.	Renvyle Pier and Leenane, .
40	Balderrig, . . .	8th July, . . .	30th December,	Balderrig, Porturlin, and Portadloy.
41	Ross, . . .	1st August, . . .	31st December,	Rathlacken, Kilcummin, Rathfran, and Castlema- gee.
42	Mullaghmore, . . .	8th July, . . .	2nd October, . .	Mullaghmore, . . .
43	Do., . . .	July, . . .	September, . . .	Bundoran and Bunatruhan, .
44	Tribane, . . .	10th July, . . .	18th November,	Tribane, Ballybedonald, Ballyetherland, and Ballysig- gart.
45	Killybegs, . . .	15th September,	21st October, . .	Killybegs, . . .
46	Ardglass, . . .	—	—	Ardglass, . . .
47	Kilkeel, . . .	16th July, . . .	14th September,	Kilkeel, . . .
48	Dundalk, . . .	July, . . .	August, . . .	Giles Quay, . . .
				Total, . . .

No. 5 (a.)—continued.

## FISHERY, 1908—continued.

on at or near the following places—continued.

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season.	Total amount estimated to be realized by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where Cured.	Number of Barrels.		
Cuts.	£ s. d.				
1,368½	510 0 0	Dingle, . . . . .	8,648	Fish from Ballinagall, Bran- don Creek, and Ventry cured at Dingle.	26
1,360	380 0 0	Dunquin and Dingle, . . .	100	—	27
6,520	1,890 0 0	Ballyferriter, Ballydavid, and Dingle.	873	—	28
3,410	1,005 0 0	Brandon Creek and Dingle,	84	—	29
1,573½	628 2 0	Brandon and Cappa, . . .	694	—	30
2,000	609 16 1	Kilkee, Coosheen, and Beal- naglana.	130	—	31
1,634	525 10 0	Seafield and Caherush,	532	—	32
443½	182 7 0	Ballaghanine, . . . . .	21	—	33
2,982	718 15 7	Kilronan and Kilmurry,	929	—	34
677	264 16 6	—	—	Taken in herring nets,	35
2,119	876 5 6	Roundstone, . . . . .	606	Mostly caught in July,	36
2,724	656 4 0	Dunloughan and Banown, .	903	—	37
4,483	1,106 0 0	Cleggan and Inishbofin, .	1,285	—	38
277	88 0 0	Tully, . . . . .	6	—	39
1,360	600 0 0	Portarlin and Portmoy,	84	—	40
2,414	660 0 0	Rathlacken, . . . . .	4	—	41
563½	169 4 0	—	—	—	42
360	60 0 0	—	—	—	43
890½	174 10 0	—	—	—	44
1,981½	227 16 0	Killybegs, . . . . .	254	Taken in herring nets,	45
1,123	180 8 0	Ardglass, . . . . .	56	Caught in herring nets,	46
263	77 3 7	Kilkeel, . . . . .	50	Taken in herring nets and by hand lines.	47
250	120 0 0	—	—	—	48
317,412	28,315 11 9		29,541		

## APPENDIX NO. 5 (b.)

## AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY, 1908.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Owts	£ s. d.
Wicklow, . . .	Wicklow, . . . . .	42½	26 16 2
Wexford, . . .	Wexford, . . . . .	10½	4 7 0
Bannow, . . .	Bannow Island and Cullen's Cove, .	200	100 0 0
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, . . . . .	80	21 10 0
Dunmore East, . .	Dunmore East, . . . . .	181	89 10 8
Courtmacsherry, .	Courtmacsherry, . . . . .	8½	2 2 0
Liscannor, . . .	Liscannor, . . . . .	162½	72 12 3
Rosmoney, . . .	Newport, Rosmoney, and Murrisk, .	54	27 10 0
Achilbeg, . . .	Achilbeg, . . . . .	51½	15 18 9
Keel, . . .	Dooga, . . . . .	40	17 13 8
Belmullet, . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	83	64 15 0
Teelin,* . . .	Teelin and Cladnageeragh, . . .	141	81 5 0
Burtonport, . . .	Burtonport, . . . . .	16	4 0 0
Kincaislagh, . . .	Kincaislagh, . . . . .	80	8 15 0
Bunbeg, . . .	Bunbeg, . . . . .	56	10 4 0
Inishbofin,† . . .	Tory Island, . . . . .	219	69 0 0
Sheephaven, . . .	Dunfanaghy, . . . . .	85	24 11 8
Malroy, . . .	Downings Pier, . . . . .	51	4 10 10
Bunorans, . . .	Bunorans, . . . . .	25	2 0 0
Port Ballintoy, . .	Port Ballintoy and Milltown, . . .	60	39 0 0
Ballycastle (Antrim)	Ballycastle, . . . . .	23½	22 18 8
White Abbey, . . .	Belfast, . . . . .	8	3 0 0
Bangor, . . .	Bangor, . . . . .	85	36 0 0
Annalong, . . .	Annalong, . . . . .	44½	22 10 0
Clogher Head, . .	Clogher Head, . . . . .	81	8 8 0
Balbriggan, . . .	Balbriggan, . . . . .	47½	14 2 6
Skerries, . . .	Skerries, . . . . .	106	34 9 0
Rush, . . .	Rush, . . . . .	144	70 10 0
	Total, . . . . .	2,181½	789 10 2

\*Twenty-four barrels cured.

†Seventy-three barrels cured.

APPENDIX No. 6.

SUMMER HERRING FISHERY.

## APPENDIX

## SUMMER HERRING

No.	Coast Guard Station.	Ports or Creeks from which the Fishing was carried on.	Places at which the Boats discharged their Fish.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.
1	Howth,	Howth,	Howth,	13th May,
2	Arklow,	Arklow,	Arklow,	19th June,
3	Dunmore East,	Dunmore East,	Dunmore East,	15th April,
4	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,	1st February,
5	East Ferry,	Queenstown,	Queenstown,	22nd April,
6	Upper Cove,	Kinsale,	Kinsale,	1st May,
7	Union Hall,	—	Glandore and Union Hall	—
8	Castletownbere,	Bantry,	Bantry,	28th July,
9	Do.,	Castletownbere,	Castletownbere,	3rd February,
10	Knightstown,	—	Knightstown,	—
11	Killybegs,	Killybegs,	Killybegs,	7th April,
12	Teelin,	Teelin,	Teelin and Cladnageoragh.	27th March,
13	Burtonport,	Burtonport,	Burtonport,	May,
14	Do.,	Gortnasaate,	Gortnasaate,	2nd May,
15	Malroy,	Downings Bay,	Downings Pier,	2nd May,
16	Bunorana,	Bunorana,	Bunorana,	5th February,
17	Malin Head,	Malin Head,	Malin Head,	20th May,
18	Cloghy,	Portavogie,	Portavogie,	22nd April,
19	Ardglass,	Ardglass,	Ardglass,	23rd April,
20	Kilkeel,	Kilkeel,	Kilkeel Harbour,	13th May,
21	Clogher Head,	Clogher Head,	Clogher Head,	2nd February,
22	Balbriggan,	Balbriggan,	Balbriggan,	February,

No. 6 (a.)

## FISHERY, 1906.

Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity landed.	Value	Quantity cured for Exportation.	Quantity sold for Local Consumption.	No.
	Cwtns.	£ s. d.			
31st July,	10,737	3,097 7 11	—	—	1
30th July,	850	163 0 0	—	All.	2
15th July,	5,508	1,679 9 7	—	One-eighth.	3
27th June,	329 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 7 0	—	—	4
24th June,	1,207	177 15 0	—	About one-tenth.	5
30th June,	7,710	1,809 0 0	—	—	6
—	376 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 19 0	—	—	7
31st July,	263	80 14 6	—	—	8
Do.,	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 19 0	6 barrels,	—	9
—	323	123 18 6	—	One-thirteenth.	10
24th June,	10,335	4,478 15 3	2,544 barrels,	—	11
5th June,	1,528 $\frac{1}{2}$	469 15 9	517 barrels,	—	12
June,	567	126 2 0	170 barrels,	Balance.	13
6th June,	8,622 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,375 0 0	1,375 barrels,	—	14
13th June,	31,500	22,898 0 0	11,504 barrels,	—	15
30th June,	16,905	8,996 1 5	8,999 barrels,	—	16
16th June,	525	480 0 0	150 barrels,	Balance.	17
31st July,	5,854	1,891 16 0	—	One-half.	18
Do.,	18,636	4,906 14 3	60 barrels,	Seven-eighths.	19
Do.,	6,461 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,827 6 7	—	One-half.	20
Do.,	840	223 6 0	—	All.	21
July,	778	198 8 0	—	—	22
Total,	124,717 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,922 16 8	23,235 barrels.		

## APPENDIX NO. 6 (a.)—continued.

## SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1908—continued.

No.	Coast Guard Station.	Quantity despatched to other markets for sale as fresh fish.	Places where the Herrings were cured.	Month in which greatest quantity captured.	Number of Steam Drifters that fished from Ports within this Station.	Number of Irish Row Boats using Sausage or Ring Nets.	Observations.
1	Howth,	All,	—	July,	2	—	—
2	Arklow,	—	—	July,	—	—	—
3	Dunmore East,	Seven-eighths	—	May,	6	—	—
4	Ballycotton,	All,	—	June,	—	—	—
5	East Ferry,	Balance,	—	May,	1	—	—
6	Upper Cove,	All,	—	May,	2	—	—
7	Union Hall,	—	—	—	—	—	Landed by Mackerel boats.
8	Castletownbere (Bastry)	Nearly all,	—	July,	—	2	—
9	Castletownbere,	Nearly all,	—	July,	—	1	—
10	Knightstown,	Balance,	—	June,	—	—	Landed by Mackerel boats.
11	Killybegs,	Balance,	Killybegs,	May,	43	—	—
12	Teelin,	Balance,	Teelin,	May,	14	—	—
13	Burtonport,	—	Burtonport, Rutland Island, and Edernish Island,	May,	2	10	—
14	Burtonport (Gortnassal)	—	Gortnassal,	May,	10	—	—
15	Mulroy,	—	Downings,	May,	80	—	—
16	Buncrana,	Balance,	Buncrana,	May,	184	—	—
17	Malin Head,	—	Malin Head,	May,	8	—	—
18	Cloghy,	One-half,	—	July,	—	—	—
19	Ardglass,	Balance,	—	July,	—	—	—
20	Killeel,	One-half,	—	July,	—	—	—
21	Clogher Head,	—	—	July,	—	—	—
22	Balbriggan,	Nearly all,	—	February,	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. 6 (b.)

## SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1908—continued.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
Kingstown, . . .	Kingstown, . . . . .	Owls.	£ s. d.
Wicklow, . . .	Wicklow, . . . . .	129	66 5 0
Courtown, . . .	Courtown and Cahore, . . . . .	113	25 10 0
Ballinacourty, . . .	Dungarvan, . . . . .	90	39 0 0
Helvick Head, . . .	do., . . . . .	66	27 8 0
Youghal, . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	88	55 0 0
Courtmacsherry, . . .	Courtmacsherry, . . . . .	106	75 9 0
Baltimore, . . .	Baltimore, . . . . .	24	1 0 0
Schull, . . .	Schull, . . . . .	46	10 7 0
Crockhaven, . . .	Crockhaven, Spanish Cove, and Goleen, . . . . .	101	3 2 6
Ballyorovane, . . .	Owendrinia, Ardgreen, and Collaris, . . . . .	22	9 2 0
Garnish & Dursey, . . .	Garnish and Dursey, . . . . .	144	36 0 0
Portmagese, . . .	Portmagese, . . . . .	26	5 12 0
Caherciveen, . . .	Coonana and Cooscroon, . . . . .	23	11 17 6
Dingle, . . .	Dingle and Ballymore, . . . . .	19	9 0 0
Ventry, . . .	Ventry, . . . . .	24	15 0 0
Ballynagall, . . .	Ballydavid and Dooneen, . . . . .	5	1 19 0
Brandon Creek, . . .	Brandon Creek, . . . . .	122	27 10 0
Askeaton, . . .	Askeaton, . . . . .	16	3 15 0
Kilkee, . . .	Kilkee, . . . . .	22	11 10 0
Coosheen, . . .	Farraly, . . . . .	8	4 12 0
Liscannor, . . .	Liscannor, . . . . .	44	3 11 0
South Arran, . . .	South Arran, . . . . .	13	4 18 2
North Arran, . . .	Kilronas, . . . . .	184	43 3 5
Galway, . . .	Galway, . . . . .	217	48 14 0
Roundstone, . . .	Roundstone, . . . . .	25	15 0 0
Cleggan, . . .	Cleggan, . . . . .	26	13 16 0
Belmullet, . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	9	3 10 0
Ballyglass, . . .	Muineegreena and Tip, . . . . .	44	3 16 3
Portmuck, . . .	Portmuck, Hiddleport and Hills Port, . . . . .	28	28 0 0
Carrickfergus, . . .	Carrickfergus and Kilroot, . . . . .	140	63 0 0
Whitehead, . . .	Hills Port, Whitehead, Marchburn, and Cloughlin.	10	9 0 0
Whiteabbey, . . .	Belfast, . . . . .	29	10 17 6
Portaferry, . . .	Portaferry, . . . . .	6	2 5 0
Carlingford, . . .	Carlingford, . . . . .	200	60 0 0
Skerries, . . .	Skerries, . . . . .	20	6 5 0
Rush, . . .	Rush, . . . . .	27	5 12 0
	Total, . . . . .	100	88 10 2
		2,167 $\frac{1}{2}$	798 18 0

## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN AND WINTER

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Ports or Creeks from which the fishing was carried on.	Places where the Boats discharged their fish.	
			(1)	(2)
1	Howth,	Howth,	Howth,	Howth,
2	Ringsend,	—	Dublin,	Dublin,
3	Kingstown,	—	Kingstown,	Kingstown,
4	Arklow,	Arklow,	Arklow,	Arklow,
5	Courtown,	Courtown, Pollahone, and Cahore,	Courtown, Pollahone, and Cahore,	Courtown, Pollahone, and Cahore,
6	Rossare,	Rossare,	Rossare Strand,	Rossare Strand,
7	Arthurstown,	Ballyhack, Duncannon, and Passage East.	Ballyhack, Duncannon, and Passage East.	Ballyhack, Duncannon, and Passage East.
8	Ballinacourty,	Dungarvan,	Ballinagoul and Dungarvan,	Ballinagoul and Dungarvan,
9	Holwick Head,	Ballinagoul and Holwick Head,		
10	Ballycottin,	Ballycottin,	Ballycottin,	Ballycottin,
11	Queenstown,	Queenstown,	Queenstown,	Queenstown,
12	Upper Cove,	Kinsale,	Kinsale,	Kinsale,
13	Schull,	Schull, Ballyclogh, and Cape Clear,	Schull, Ballyclogh, and Cape Clear,	Schull, Ballyclogh, and Cape Clear,
14	Bantry,	Bantry,	Bantry,	Bantry,
15	Castletownbere,	Castletownbere, Gurtnakilla, Bank Cove, and White Horse.	Castletownbere, White Horse, Bank Cove, and Gurtnakilla.	Castletownbere, White Horse, Bank Cove, and Gurtnakilla.
16	Ballinskelligs,	Ballinskelligs, Poolakeel, Horse Island, Renroe Point, Dungagon, The Glen, and Boat Cove.	Ballinskelligs, Poolakeel, Horse Island, Dungagon, Renroe, The Glen, and Boat Cove.	Ballinskelligs, Poolakeel, Horse Island, Dungagon, Renroe, The Glen, and Boat Cove.
17	Knightstown,	—	Valentia,	Valentia,
18	Cromane Point,	Glenbeigh, Cromane, Douglas, and Carniffers.	Glenbeigh, Cromane, Douglas, and Carniffers.	Glenbeigh, Cromane, Douglas, and Carniffers.
19	Galway,	Galway,	Galway,	Galway,
20	Tully,	Tully, Glasslaun, Rosscar, and Leenane.	Renvyle Pier, Glasslaun, and Leenane.	Renvyle Pier, Glasslaun, and Leenane.
21	Ely Bay,	Mulnagreens, Tip and Ballyglass,	Mulnagreens, Tip, and Ballyglass,	Mulnagreens, Tip, and Ballyglass,
22	Bealdrig,	Bealdrig, Portacloy, Rinroe, and Inver.	Bealdrig, Portacloy, Rinroe, and Inver.	Bealdrig, Portacloy, Rinroe, and Inver.
23	Ross,	Rathlacken, Kilcummin, Rathfran, Ross, Killaha, Rosserk, and Carrowbelly.	Rathlacken, Kilcummin, Rathfran, Ross, Killaha, and Carronakelly.	Rathlacken, Kilcummin, Rathfran, Ross, Killaha, and Carronakelly.
24	Inniscrone,	Inniscrone and Ballina,	Inniscrone and Ballina,	Inniscrone and Ballina,

No. 7 (a).

## HERRING FISHERY, 1908-9.

Date on which the fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which the fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.	Value.	Quantity cured for exportation.	Quantity sold for local consumption.	No
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
		Owls.	£ s. d.	Barrels		
1st August	30th November,	8,794	2,800 15 8	—	—	1
—	—	1,450	700 0 0	—	All,	2
—	—	310	117 2 0	—	All,	3
15th August,	31st January, 1909,	1,313½	338 2 0	—	All,	4
14th October,	5th January, 1909,	560	210 0 0	—	Four-ninths,	5
10th October,	21st December,	878	307 12 0	—	All,	6
1st September,	30th October,	853	274 10 6	—	Nearly one-eighth,	7
23rd August,	3rd December,	281	140 12 0	—	All,	8
26th September,	23rd January, 1909,	1,236½	402 2 0	—	—	9
17th November,	19th December,	658	210 4 0	—	—	10
29th August,	29th December,	702	210 0 0	—	One-seventh,	11
October,	December,	710	200 0 0	—	Balance,	12
1st August	27th January, 1909,	4,894	1,405 7 8	—	Balance,	13
September,	31st January, 1909,	2,233	405 0 0	93	—	14
1st August,	31st January, 1909,	1,540	603 0 0	—	One-seventh	15
—	—	413½	168 0 0	—	—	16
20th September,	13th November,	1,120	330 0 0	—	Balance,	17
1st August,	31st January, 1909,	983	362 0 0	—	All,	18
Middle of Septem- ber.	End of December,	480	160 0 0	—	One-eighth,	19
November,	21st January, 1909,	900	720 0 0	—	Balance,	20
1st December,	21st January, 1909,	275	105 0 0	—	Two-sevenths,	21
1st September,	30th January, 1909,	1,110	448 0 0	—	—	22
22nd September,	1st December,	975	480 0 0	—	All,	23
						24

## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN AND WINTER

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Quantity despatched to other markets for sale as fresh fish.	Places where Herrings were cured for Exportation	Month in which greatest quantity of Herrings was captured.
		(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Howth,	All,	—	August, —
2	Ringsend,	—	—	September, —
3	Kingsdown,	—	—	August, —
4	Arklow,	—	—	December, —
5	Courtown,	Balance,	—	December, —
6	Rosslare,	—	—	November, —
7	Arthursstown,	Balance,	—	September, —
8	Ballinacourty,	—	—	September, —
9	Helvick Head,	—	—	September, —
10	Ballycotton,	All,	—	December, —
11	Queenstown,	All,	—	December, —
12	Upper Cove	Balance	—	December, —
13	Schull	Nearly all,	—	December, —
14	Bantry,	Nearly all,	—	October, —
15	Castletownbere,	Balance,	Gurtnakilla,	September, —
16	Ballinskelligs,	Balance,	—	August, —
17	Knightstown,	All,	—	August, —
18	Cromane Point,	Almost all,	—	November, —
19	Galway,	—	—	November, —
20	Tully,	Balance,	—	October, —
21	Eily Bay,	Almost all,	—	December, —
22	Balderrig,	Balance,	—	December, —
23	Ros.,	All,	—	December, —
24	Inniscrone,	—	—	November, —

No. 7 (a)—continued.

## HERRING FISHERY, 1908-9—continued.

Number of Steam drifters that fished. (12)	Number of Irish Row Boats using Salmon or Ring nets. (13)	Observations (14)	Coast Guard or Collecting Station. (15)	No.
—	—	—	Howth.	1
—	—	Landed by Steam Trawlers.	Bunsgend.	2
—	—	Landed by boats from Bal- briggan.	Kingstown	3
—	—	—	Ardlow	4
—	—	—	Courtown	5
—	—	—	Rossare.	6
—	—	—	Arthurstown,	7
—	—	—	{ Ballincourty. Helvick Head.	8
—	—	—	Hallycotton.	9
—	—	—	Queensown.	10
—	—	—	Upper Cove.	11
—	—	—	Schull.	12
4	—	—	Bantry.	13
10	—	—	Castletownbere.	14
—	7	—	Ballykelligs.	15
—	—	Fish landed by Mackerel Boats	Kingstown.	16
—	—	—	Cromane Point.	17
—	—	—	Galway.	18
—	—	—	Tully.	19
—	—	—	Eily Bay.	20
—	—	—	Belderrig.	21
—	—	—	Ross.	22
—	—	—	Innisferne.	23

## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN AND WINTER

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Ports or Creeks from which the fishing was carried on. (1)	Places where the Boats discharged their fish. (2)	Date on which the fishing may be said to have commenced. (3)
25	Ball Hill,	Donegal, Mountcharles, and Malinsole.	Donegal, Mountcharles, and Malinsole.	7th October, .
26	Killybegs,	Killybegs, . . .	Killybegs, . . .	1st September, .
27	Bunbeg,	Bunbeg and Magheragallon,	Bunbeg and Magheragallon,	1st October, .
28	Burtonport,	Burtonport, . . .	Burtonport and Edernish,	September, .
29	Do.,	Kineashagh, . . .	Gortnasate, . . .	2nd October, .
30	Inishbofin,	Inishbofin Island, . . .	Magheraroarty and Inishbofin,	29th November, .
31	Sheephaven,	Portanablagh, . . .	Portanablagh and Dunfanaghy	1st September, .
32	Mulroy,	Downing's Bay, . . .	Downing's Pier, . . .	20th August, .
33	Rathmullen,	Rathmullen, . . .	Rathmullen, . . .	September, .
34	Buncrana,	Buncrana, . . .	Buncrana Pier, . . .	2nd January, 1908,
35	Malin Head,	Malin Head Pier, Portnoo, and Esky Bay.	Malin Head Pier and Esky Bay.	10th November, .
36	Cloghy,	Portavogie, . . .	Portavogie, . . .	1st August, .
37	Strangford,	Quoile River, Ardmillan, Killyleagh, Ballydorn, Strangford, and Kilkeel.	Quoile River, Ardmillan, Killyleagh, Ballydorn, Strangford, and Kilkeel.	1st September, .
38	Ardglass,	Ardglass, . . .	Ardglass, . . .	1st August, .
39	Kilkeel	Kilkool, Blackrock, Ballykeel, Leetstone, and Derryogue.	Kilkeel, . . .	1st August, .
40	Carlingford,	—	Carlingford, . . .	October, .
41	Dundalk,	Giles Quay, . . .	Giles Quay, . . .	September, .
42	Do.,	Blackrock, . . .	Blackrock, . . .	December, .
43	Do.,	Dunany Point and Annagasson.	Dunany Point and Annagasson.	October, .
44	Clogher Head,	Clogher Head . . .	Clogher Head, . . .	1st August, .
45	Balbriggan	Balbriggan, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .	12th August, .
46	Skerries,	Skerries, . . .	Skerries, . . .	August, .
47	Longshinney,	Loughshinney, . . .	Loughshinney, . . .	2nd December.

No. 7 (a)—continued.

## HERRING FISHERY, 1908-9—continued.

Date on which the fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.	Value.	Quantity cured for exportation.	Quantity sold for local consumption.	Quantity despatched to other markets for sale as fresh fish.	No.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	Cwts.	£ s. d.	Barrels.			
17th December, .	270	104 10 0	—	All . .	—	25
31st December, .	10,473	5,759 3 1	3,100	—	Balance.	26.
31st January, 1909,	508	193 7 3	150	Balance. . .	—	27
31st January, 1909,	1,845	674 12 0	600	Balance. . .	—	28
31st January, 1909,	9,511	3,852 8 6	3,271	—	100 crans.	29
31st January, 1909,	2,500	966 0 0	734	25 Barrels. .	Balance.	30
31st January, 1909,	2,001	478 7 6	300	*Balance except 30 crans sent for kippering.	—	31
31st January, 1909,	25,368‡	0,073 3 0	8,718	Balance. . .	90 crans.	32
31st January, 1909,	4,200	1,320 0 0	1,305	—	—	33
31st January, 1909,	22,748	7,160 18 3	6,755	—	Balance.	34
25th January, 1909,	670	290 0 0	220	—	—	35
30th September, .	2,043	554 6 3	—	One-half. . .	One-half.	36
17th December, .	510	140 0 0	—	One-third. . .	Two-thirds.	37
16th October, .	10,118	2,000 3 3	300	Balance. . .	Three-fifths.	38
26th October, .	8,138‡	1,885 11 0	—	About one-third. .	Balance.	39
December, .	440	73 0 0	—	All. . .	—	40
31st January, 1909	1,000	75 0 0	—	Two-fifths. .	Three-fifths.	41
31st January, 1909,	1,600	250 0 0	—	One-fourth. .	Balance.	42
31st January, 1909,	2,000	103 0 0	—	One-sixth. .	Balance.	43
30th January, 1909,	7,468	1,237 4 0	—	—	All.	44
25th January, 1909,	9,551‡	1,731 13 6	—	400 mease. .	Nearly all.	45
January, 1909, .	2,813‡	972 0 8	—	200 mease. .	Balance, except 500 mease which were cured and sent to Wexford.	46
12th January, 1909,	1,061	179 0 0	—	Balance. .	Nearly all.	47
Total . . .	159,099‡	46,785 18 10	25,731			

\* 30 crans of herrings sent from Dunfanaghy to Burtonport to be kippered.

## APPENDIX No. 7 (a)—continued.

## AUTUMN AND WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1908-9—con.

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Places where Herrings were cured for Exportation. (10)	Month in which greatest quantity of Herrings was captured. (11)	Number of Steam driftees that fished. (12)	Number of Irish Row Boats using Seine or Ring nets. (13)	Observations. (14)
25	Fall Hill,	—	December,	—	—	—
26	Killybegs,	Killybegs,	September,	18	—	—
27	Banbeg,	Banbeg and Maghera-gallota.	January, 1909,	—	—	—
28	Burtonport,	Burtonport and Edernish,	January, 1909,	—	30	—
29	Do.,	Gortasante,	do.,	13	—	—
30	Inishboffin,	Magheramarty and Inish-boffin Island.	do.,	—	—	—
31	Sheephaven,	Portnahinch and Dun-fasagh.	October,	—	—	—
32	Mulroy,	Downing's,	January, 1909,	39	—	—
33	Rathmullan,	Rathmullan,	January, 1909,	22	—	—
34	Buncrana,	Buncrana,	January, 1909,	17	—	—
35	Malin Head,	Malin Head Pier,	January, 1909,	—	—	—
36	Cloghy,	—	August,	—	—	—
37	Strangford,	—	October,	—	—	—
38	Anlglass,	Anlglass,	August,	—	—	—
39	Kilkeel,	—	August,	—	—	—
40	Carlingford,	—	November,	—	—	—
41	Dundalk,	—	January, 1909,	—	—	—
42	Clogher Head,	—	December,	—	—	—
43	Balbriggan,	—	do.,	—	—	—
44	Skerries,	—	do.,	—	—	—
45	Loughshinney,	—	do.,	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. 7 (b.)

## AUTUMN AND WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1908-9.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.
Wicklow,	Wicklow, . . . . .	124	27 4 0
Curragoe,	Curragoe, . . . . .	120	20 0 0
Wexford,	Wexford, . . . . .	225	203 14 0
Ballygeary,	Ballygeary, . . . . .	111	26 13 0
Waterford,	Waterford, . . . . .	81	8 4 0
Dunmore East,	Dunmore East, . . . . .	5	1 8 0
Youghal,	Youghal, . . . . .	67	39 0 0
Oyster Haven,	Oyster Haven and Belgoole, . . .	42½	10 14 0
Old Head,	Doneen and Old Head, . . . . .	5½	2 6 0
Baltimore,	Baltimore, . . . . .	107	27 7 0
Crookhaven,	Goleen, Spanish Cove, & Crookhaven, . . .	35½	16 2 0
Ballydonegan,	Ballydonegan and Tranferla, . . .	8	1 0 0
Do.,	Garnish, and Dursley, . . . . .	26	5 12 0
Ballycrovane,	Cahorkeen, Urhan, Kilcatherine, Gurteen, Ardgroom and Colaris.	25	11 12 0
Lackeen Point,	West Cove, . . . . .	120	50 0 0
Waterville,	Derrynaue, . . . . .	56	12 0 0
Portmagese,	Portmagese, . . . . .	12	10 10 0
Cahirciveen,	Cooscroon and Coonana, . . . . .	24	9 0 0
Dingle,	Dingle, . . . . .	105	54 0 0
Ballinagall,	Ballydavid, Doneen, Ballinaragh, and Smerwick.	163	55 0 0
Do.,	Brandon Creek, . . . . .	28	11 5 0
Fenit,	Fenit, . . . . .	6½	8 12 0
Tarbert,	Saleen, . . . . .	84	56 0 0
Shannon River,	Foynes, Bergheastle, Ringmoylan, Askeaton, &c.	164	100 0 0
Cappa,	Killrush, . . . . .	80	40 0 0
Kilkee,	Kilkee, . . . . .	24	5 0 0
Coocheen,	Coocheen, . . . . .	5	2 0 0
Liscannor,	Liscannor and Ballagheline, . . .	18½	10 2 0

## APPENDIX No. 7 (b.)—continued.

## AUTUMN AND WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1908-9—cont.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Owls.	£ s. d.
South Arran.	South Arran Strand, . . . . .	10½	5 10 0
Roundstone.	Roandstone, . . . . .	2	2 0 0
Clew Bay.	Clew Bay, . . . . .	3	1 13 0
Achil Beg.	Achil Beg and Carrawa, . . . . .	89½	38 13 3
Keel.	Dooagh, . . . . .	20	33 6 8
Belmullet.	Atticonaun, Derrynaneel, Muings, and Foxes Point.	28½	19 0 8
Pollocheney.	Pullockeney, . . . . .	5	4 10 0
Mullaghmore.	Mallaghmore, . . . . .	84	7 0 0
Inver.	Inver, . . . . .	80	23 10 0
Tribane.	Ballysiggart and Casson Cove, . . .	36	14 8 0
Portmoo.	Portmoo, . . . . .	88	23 12 8
Moville.	Moville, . . . . .	200	55 0 0
Ballycastle.	Ballycastle, . . . . .	14	0 18 0
Carrickfergus.	Carrickfergus, . . . . .	70	27 10 0
Annalong.	Annalong, . . . . .	218	44 14 0
Greencore.	Greencore, Cooley Point, and Whitestown.	186	54 0 0
Rush.	Rush, . . . . .	3	1 10 0
	Total, . . . . .	2,870	1,318 10 2

**APPENDIX No. 8.**

**BEAM AND OTTER TRAWLING.**

## Appendix to the Report for the year 1908 on

 APPENDIX  
 BEAM AND OTTER  
 (REPLIES FROM

No.	Station.	How many boats were regularly engaged in Beam trawling from Ports within your Station?		How many boats were regularly engaged in Otter trawling from Ports within your Station?		How many men from your Station were engaged in the trawling industry?	What was the	
		Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.		Under 10 tons.	Between 10 and 20 tons, inclusive.
1	Hinorth	-	-	1	-	15	-	60
2	Ringsend	-	-	23	8	134 men and 13 boys	8	60
3	Kingsdown	-	-	-	-	10	-	1
4	Arlow	-	-	1	-	35	-	60
5	Courtown	-	-	16	-	1	15	60
6	Wexford	-	-	13	-	68	-	60
7	Arthurlstown	-	-	11	-	33	-	11
8	Dunmore East	-	-	-	-	4	-	12
9	Melvick Head	-	-	-	-	64	-	14
10	Ballycotton	-	-	-	-	5	-	4
11	East Ferry	-	-	9	-	4	-	9
12	Upper Cove	-	-	12	-	6	-	12
13	Courtmacsherry	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
14	Ross Bar	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
15	Union Hall	-	-	-	-	1	50	4
16	Castletownsend	-	-	1	-	2	10	10
17	Baltimore	-	-	4	-	2	20	20
18	Scoil	-	-	5	-	1	27	1
19	Crookhaven	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
20	Castletownbere	-	17	-	-	7	-	1
21	Ballycoveane	-	-	2	-	6	-	1
22	Lucken Point	-	-	1	-	4	-	1
23	Dingle	-	-	10	-	4	-	1
24	River Shannon	-	-	4	-	106	-	106
25	Galway	-	-	15	-	15	-	15
26	North Aran	-	-	6	-	24	-	24
27	Cleggan	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
28	Rosmoney	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
29	Ashlbeg	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
30	Keel	-	-	6	-	12	-	12
31	Inniscrone	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
32	Raghlly	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
33	Mulrannyore	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
34	Ballynahonan	-	-	-	-	43	-	43
35	Ball Hill	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
36	Killybegs	-	-	9	-	8	-	8
37	Burtonport	-	-	-	-	23	-	23
38	Mulroy	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
39	Hathmullen	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
40	Buncrana	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
41	Greencastle	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
42	Moville	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
43	Portrush	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
44	Port Ballintoy	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
45	Port Ballintoy	-	-	-	-	Motor boat	-	1
46	Cushendall	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
47	Glenarm	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
48	Larne Harbour	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
49	Carrikfergus	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
50	Whitethbay	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
51	Bangor	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
52	Burr Point	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
53	Cloghy	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
54	Newcastle	-	-	-	-	64	-	64
55	Clogher Head	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
56	Ballycryan	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
57	Bush	-	-	-	-	59	-	59
	Totals	1	162	18	273 Sailing, 1 Motor.	1,047 Men and 93 Boys.	279	60

\*One of 65 tons, one of 63 tons, one of 58 tons, two of 45 tons, one of 46 tons, one of 31 tons, and one of 10 tons.

† One of 22½ tons and one of 8 tons.

No. 8.

## TRAWLING, 1908.

## COAST GUARD.)

tonnage of the sailing boats ?

Between 20 and 30 tons, in- clusive.	Between 30 and 40 tons, in- clusive.	Between 40 and 50 tons, in- clusive.	Over 50 tons.	During what months did these boats fish ?	Station.	No.
-	-	1	12	August to October, Steamers and first class sailing boats all the year. Second class sailing boats January to March, and August to December,	Hewitt, Blugwend,	12
-	-	-	-	All the year, May to November, February to September,	Kingstown,	3
-	-	-	-	All the year, June to December,	Arklow,	4
-	-	-	-	January to May,	Courtown,	5
-	-	-	-	All the year,	Wexford,	6
-	-	-	-	do,	Athlone Town,	7
-	-	-	-	do,	Dunmore East,	8
-	-	-	-	do,	Helvick Head,	9
-	-	-	-	do,	Ballycotton,	10
-	-	-	-	do,	East Ferry,	11
-	-	-	-	March to December,	Upper Cove,	12
-	-	-	-	January to October,	Courtmacsherry,	13
-	-	-	-	January to April and September to December.	Ross Barr,	14
-	-	-	-	August to October	Unioa Hall,	15
1	12	1	-	January to March, and September to December	Castletownsend,	16
1	12	1	-	Two boats all the year; others fit out for spring and autumn mackerel fishing	Baltimore,	17
1	12	-	-	August to November,	Sohull,	18
-	1	-	-	All the year,	Crookhaven,	19
-	1	-	-	do,	Castletownbere,	20
-	12	11	3	do,	Ballycroyane,	21
-	12	11	3	do,	Larkeen Point,	22
-	12	11	3	April to November,	Dingle,	23
-	12	11	3	All the year,	River Shannon,	24
-	12	11	3	do,	Galway,	25
-	12	11	3	do,	North Aran,	26
-	12	11	3	do,	Cleggan,	27
-	12	11	3	do,	Rooskey,	28
-	12	11	3	do,	Achillbeg,	29
-	12	11	3	do,	Keel,	30
-	12	11	3	do,	Ionisereen,	31
-	12	11	3	do,	Ragley,	32
-	12	11	3	do,	Mullingmore,	33
-	12	11	3	do,	Ballynahinch,	34
-	12	11	3	do,	Ball Hill,	35
-	12	11	3	do,	Killybegs,	36
-	12	11	3	do,	Bursonport,	37
-	12	11	3	do,	Mulroy,	38
-	12	11	3	do,	Bathmills,	39
-	12	11	3	do,	Buncrana,	40
-	12	11	3	do,	Greencastle,	41
-	12	11	3	do,	Mowille,	42
-	12	11	3	do,	Poerush,	43
-	12	11	3	do,	Port Ballinares,	44
1 Motor boat	-	-	-	July to September, September and October, September to November, January to May and September to December.	Port Ballintoy,	45
-	-	-	-	All the Year,	Cushendall,	46
-	-	-	-	do,	Glenarm,	47
-	-	-	-	do,	Larne Harbour,	48
-	-	-	-	January and February and October to December.	Carrickfergus,	49
-	-	-	-	January to April and October to Dec.,	Whiteabbey,	50
-	-	-	-	All the year,	Bangor,	51
-	-	-	-	do,	Burr Point,	52
3	-	-	3	January to October,	Cloghy,	53
3	-	-	3	do,	Newcastle,	54
7	-	-	-	do,	Clogher Head,	55
-	-	-	-	do,	Balbriggan,	56
-	-	-	-	do,	Rush,	57
45 Sailing 1 Motor.	39	11	12	Total.		

† One of 20 tons.

‡ One of 8 tons and one of 7 tons.

§ One of 10 tons.

## APPENDIX No. 9.

## LONG LINE FISHERY, 1908.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	How many men and boys were engaged in long line fishing this year?	How many boats were engaged in long line fishing?					During what months do they fish with long lines?		
		Men.	Boys.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Un- classed, A.	Un- classed, B.	
Kingstown,	230	17	18	35	20	—	—	—	All the year.
Wicklow,	103	—	2	15	10	—	—	—	January to March, and September to December.
Wexford,	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	January to March, and November to December.
Queenstown,	40	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	January to October and December.
Kinsale,	230	6	—	40	15	—	—	8	All the year except January and August.
Skibbereen,	308	3	—	52	18	—	—	—	All the year.
Valentia,	55	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	January to May, and October to December.
Dingle,	291	—	—	12	64	—	—	—	February to September.
Ballyheige,	40	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	January to March, and November and December
Miltown Malbay,	207	—	—	—	9	56	—	—	All the year.
Galway,	894	4	2	69	142	43	59	—	All the year.
Keel,	289	—	—	9	31	—	—	—	January to October and December.
Belmullet,	83	—	—	2	15	3	—	—	All the year.
Pullandilla,	14	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	January to May and De- cember.
Filigo,	227	—	—	17	29	—	—	—	All the year.
Killybegs,	577	10	—	90	28	—	—	—	January to July, and Sep- tember to December.
Gweedore,	350	—	4	78	—	—	—	—	All the year.
Bathbullen,	183	—	—	41	11	—	—	—	All the year.
Moville,	394	—	—	81	1	—	—	—	All the year.
Ballynacelle,	117	6	—	55	4	—	—	—	All the year.
(Antrim),									
Carryferone,	83	—	—	2	27	—	—	—	All the year.
Donaghadee,	48	—	—	18	5	—	—	—	January to March, and October to December.
Newcastle,	89	10	5	24	7	—	—	—	All the year.
Dundalk,	198	—	—	39	1	—	—	—	January to May, and Octo- ber to December.
Malahide,	81	2	3	16	16	—	—	—	All the year.
Total,	5,185	58	34	715	466	102	82	—	

**APPENDIX No. 10.**

**LOBSTER FISHERY.**

## APPENDIX No. 10.—LOBSTER FISHERY

No.	Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Lobster Fishing this year?					How many people (total) followed it?	During what months?
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Un- classed A.	Un- classed B.		
1	Kingstown,	-	13	7	-	-	49	All the year,
2	Wicklow,	-	-	2	-	-	6	April to July,
3	Wexford,	-	15	3	-	-	45	June to September,
4	Waterford,	-	24	5	-	-	66	February and May to Sep- tember,
5	Youghal,	-	6	4	-	-	40	May to October,
6	Queenstown,	-	-	1	-	-	1	March to September,
7	Kinsale,	-	18	6	2	2	83	April to October,
8	Skibbereen,	-	71	12	-	-	288	May to October,
9	Cuslettownbere,	-	29	19	-	-	218	May to September,
10	Valentia,	-	13	23	-	2	166	April to October,
11	Dingle,	-	5	66	1	-	220	March to September,
12	Ballyheige,	-	-	-	3	-	8	June to August,
13	Miltown Malbay,	-	-	9	27	-	111	May to September,
14	Galway,	-	80	114	48	54	361	April to November,
15	Keel,	-	-	20	-	-	65	March to October,
16	Belmullet,	-	7	60	16	2	284	All the year round,
17	Pullendava,	-	2	3	1	-	21	February, May, June, August, October, and November,
18	Sligo,	-	10	5	-	1	55	January to November,
19	Killybegs,	-	87	6	-	-	228	All the year,
20	Guidore,	-	52	8	-	-	283	April to October,
21	Rathmullan,	-	26	14	-	-	183	May to October,
22	Moville,	-	25	1	-	-	118	April to October,
23	Ballycastle (Listry).	-	87	3	-	-	81	All the year,
24	Carrickfergus,	-	1	11	-	-	31	All the year,
25	Donaghadee,	-	50	11	-	-	178	All the year,
26	Strangford,	-	19	11	-	-	50	March to December,
27	Newcastle,	-	14	9	-	-	52	All the year,
28	Dundalk,	-	16	3	-	-	54	April to September,
29	Malahide,	-	4	9	-	-	35	March to October,
	Total,	-	574	452	98	61	3,805	

\* Many thousands of dozens of lobsters not included in above are sold direct to Companies who

† Boats belonging to Baltimore Station do not land the lobsters

1908.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured by the boats?	Where were the Lobsters sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	No.
Decades.		Per Dozen.	£	
789	Locally, and in Dublin, . . . . .	7s. to 12s.	915	1
4	Locally, . . . . .	9s. 6d.	2	2
230	Locality, and in London and Manchester, . . . . .	8s. to 9s.	103	3
1,910	Locally, and in Waterford and London, . . . . .	8s. to 10s.	454	4
1,764	Locally, and in Cork, Dublin, and England, . . . . .	7s. to 7s. 6d.	654	5
46	Locally, and in Cork, . . . . .	9s.	18	6
1,564	Locally, and to English lobster cutters; some sent to Cork.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	630	7
8,293	Locally, and to English markets, and to Brest, . . . . .	7s. to 7s. 6d.	3,918	8
2,015	Locally, and London, . . . . .	6s. to 10s.	780	9
8,795	Locally, and Limerick, Cork, Dublin and Liverpool, . . . . .	7s. to 11s.	1,537	10
5,598	Locally, and in Dublin, London, and Southampton, . . . . .	7s. to 12s.	2,216	11
118	Locally, . . . . .	8s. 6d. to 12s.	56	12
107	Locally, . . . . .	8s. to 9s.	527	13
18,839	Locally, and in London, Leeds, Manchester and Leicester,	6s. to 12s.	8,110	14
876	Locally, . . . . .	8s. to 10s.	418	15
4,117	Locally, and in Dublin and London, . . . . .	8s. to 10s.	1,763	16
61	Locally, and in Dublin, . . . . .	8s. to 14s.	39	17
1,161	Locally, and in London, . . . . .	8s. to 10s.	281	18
9,216	Locally, and in Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, London, Leicester, Birmingham, and Manchester.	6s. 6d. to 12s.	1,381	19
7,045	To the Donegal Fishing Company, and in Dublin, London, and Manchester.	5s. to 6s.	2,531	20
1,653	Locally, and in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London.	6s. 6d. to 9s.	606	21
676	Locally, and in Manchester, . . . . .	8s. to 10s.	308	22
1,934	Locally, and in Belfast, Liverpool, and Manchester, . . . . .	6s. to 9s.	518	23
437	Locally, and in Belfast, Manchester, and Liverpool, . . . . .	9s. to 12s.	263	24
3,163	Locally, and in Belfast, . . . . .	6s. to 12s.	1,590	25
817	Locally, and in Belfast and Liverpool, . . . . .	6s. to 10s.	231	26
429	Locally, and in Belfast and Liverpool, . . . . .	6s. to 15s.	233	27
3,292	Locally, and in Liverpool, Manchester, and Dublin, . . . . .	5s. to 12s.	1,452	28
2,573	Locally, and in Dublin, . . . . .	11s. to 12s.	1,630	29
77,068			81,483	

send Lobster Cutters round the coast and pick up their cargoes in harbours, creeks, and at sea, captured by them on the guards of that station.

## APPENDIX

## CRAB

## (REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Crab fishing this year?				How many men followed it?	During what months?
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Un- classed. A.	Un- classed. B.		
Kingstown,	11	2	—	—	42	All the year, . . .
Wicklow,	—	2	—	—	6	May to July, . . .
Wexford,	11	1	—	—	33	June to September, . .
Waterford,	24	5	—	—	66	February and May to Sep- tember.
Youghal,	6	4	—	—	40	May to September, . .
Queenstown,	—	1	—	—	1	March to September, . .
Kinsale,	6	3	—	—	21	April to October, . .
Castletownbere,	1	3	—	—	10	May to August, . .
Miltown Malbay,	—	—	13	—	89	May to September, . .
Galway,	2	12	—	1	41	April to November, . .
Killybegs,	—	5	—	—	20	March to November, . .
Guildore,	52	8	—	—	288	April to October, . .
Rathmullen,	15	2	—	—	67	June to September, . .
Moville,	24	1	—	—	108	April to October, . .
Ballycastle, (Antrim),	32	3	—	—	67	March to October, . .
Carrickfergus,	1	9	—	—	27	March to September, . .
Strangford,	11	17	—	—	29	April to December, . .
Newcastle,	6	4	—	—	28	All the year, . . .
Malahide,	3	9	—	—	82	April to October, . .
Total,	205	96	18	1	960	

No. 11.

FISHERY, 1908.

(COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured off your Station by all boats?	Where were the Crabs sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	Coast Guard Division.
No.		Per Dozen	£	
26,912	Locally, and in Dublin.	8d. to 3s.	113	Kingstown.
98	Locally, . . . . .	8s.	1	Wicklow.
372	Locally, . . . . .	1s.	2	Wexford.
6,720	Locally, and in Waterford and London.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	66	Waterford.
3,900	Locally, and in Cork and Dublin.	1s. 10d.	36	Youghal.
360	Locally, . . . . .	8s.	5	Queenstown.
4,178	Locally, and in Cork, . .	2s. to 6s.	96	Kinsale.
804	Locally, and in Cork, . .	1s. to 5s.	7	Castletownbere.
3,700	Locally, . . . . .	1s.	24	Miltown Malbay.
2,000	Locally, . . . . .	2s.	17	Galway.
700	London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham,	2s.	6	Killybegs.
98,277	Locally, and in Dublin, London, and Manchester,	6d.	194	Guildore.
1,080	Manchester, London and Liverpool,	9d. to 2s.	6	Rathmullan.
30,120	Locally, and in Manchester,	1s. 3d. to 2s.	246	Moville.
81,362	Locally, and in Liverpool and Manchester,	1s. to 2s. 6d.	261	Ballycastle (Antrim).
2,000	Locally, and in Belfast and Manchester,	8d. to 8s.	16	Carrickfergus.
8,300	Locally, and in Belfast, . .	2s.	23	Strangford.
5,792	Locally, and in Belfast and Liverpool,	1s. to 1s. 6d.	26	Newcastle.
81,304	Dublin, . . . . .	1s. to 2s. 6d.	311	Malahide.
295,859			1,482	Total.

## APPENDIX NO. 12.

## SHRIMP FISHERY, 1908.

(ENTRIES MADE COAST GUARD.)

U.S. Coast Guard Division:	Are fishermen of the Division? _____ (Y) _____ (N) _____	About how many people are engaged? _____ (Y) _____ (N) _____	Where is the catch disposed of? _____ (Y) _____ (N) _____	What amount is sold to market, in the year? _____ (Y) _____ (N) _____	What is the average yearly? _____ (Y) _____ (N) _____	What method of capture is adopted? _____ (Y) _____ (N) _____	During what months does the fishing last? _____ (Y) _____ (N) _____	Value. (\$) _____
Quebec,	Yes, . . .	40	Sold in Quebec towns, Clerk, Bay, Montreal, and London.	10 - 8 - 1 M. to M. per lb.,	Shrimp traps, with lines or wooden frames	May to October,	125	
Kinross, . . .	Yes, . . .	4	Sold locally, and sent to London.	9 - 10 - 9 M. per lb., . . .	Shrimp traps,	May to October, . . .	10	
Total, . . .		44		11 - 8 - 1				135

## OYSTER FISHERY, 1908.

Public Bays.—(Report from Coast Guard.)

Coast Guard District	Where are the Public Bays situated? (1)	What is their state at the end of last year? (2)	Are they showing signs of im- provement or decay? (3)	Was there any improvement during the most recent fishing season? (4)
Wexford.	Bayross, Bally Head and Moore Cove.	Clean and plentiful.	Improvement.	No.
Waterford.	Two miles off the Harbour.	Small stock, dying.	No.	No.
Waterford.	Between Crooker Head and Ballybush,	Dusty, owing to constant thundershower caused by gales.	No.	Yes.
Waterford.	All Bays, Tiville, all Falmouth, and be- tween Glin and Foyne.	Fair at Bays, good and dying at Falmouth and between Glin and Foyne.	Dying at Bays, improvement elsewhere.	Yes.
Galway.	Gill Cleverbridge, Connemara, and Gal- way Town, and in Ballynahinch Bay.	Good and clean.	Improvement at Connemara, dying off Galway Town, and in Ballynahinch Bay.	Yes.
Galway.	From Lough Corrib to Aran Head and Inishmore.	Poor, clean.	Improvement.	Yes, very good last year.
Dundalk.	In Channel of Ossory, Agnes Mearns Water Party to Two Mile River.	Stock poor, good.	No signs of improvement.	No improvement.

In addition to the above, opinions are taken on several and private unnumbered bays. Only 22 instances of the latter are included in Appendix No. 1.

## APPENDIX NO. 13—continued.

## OYSTER FISHERY, 1908—continued.

TYPICAL DATA.—(EXPLAINS WHAT COUNTS.)

Coast Guard Division	Are oysters taken for sale? Yes, No, mostly given privately?	Are underwater oyster traps or drift oyster traps used?	How many traps were reported in the Oyster fisheries this year?					The total number of traps reported in the Oyster fisheries this year.	During what months was the fishing carried on?	How many traps were taken during the earlier months?	What was the average price per hundred pounds in the market?
			Int. class	Ext. class	Total traps	On shallow (a) (b)	On deep (a) (b)				
Winnipeg,	No,	No,	—	2	—	—	—	29	January to April,	—	100
Winnipeg,	No,	No,	—	9	—	—	—	9	January to March, and October to	120	100
Waterloo,	No, very little are gathered in the fall.	No,	—	2	—	—	—	29	December	—	100
Dalhousie,	No,	No,	—	18	—	—	1	42	January to March, and November and December.	1,100	20 to 30
Galtroy,	No,	No,	—	—	—	—	—	120	December in Galtroy Bay, February to April in St. Paul's Bay.	1,000	20 to 30
Kent,	No,	No,	—	1	21	—	—	22	January to March, and October to December.	2,000	40 to 50
Dundalk,	No,	No,	—	30	23	—	—	120	November and December,	4,000	40.
		Total,	—	49	49	2	91	602		8,000	

## APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

## OYSTER FISHERY, 1908—continued.

PAID DATA.—(Results from Coast Guard.)

Coast Guard Division	Where were the oysters sold?	How were they harvested? (%)		Value,
		(1)	(2)	
Whitby,	Locally,	By cart,	2	\$2
Wynford	Locally,	Sold where landed,	49	49
Wetstone,	Locally,	By steamer,	44	44
Ballyholme,	Sp., Kilmore, Port, and Kilkeel,	By boat, cart, and rail,	17	17
Dalkey,	Locally,	By boat and cart,	47	47
Ked,	Locally,	By boat and cart,	53	53
Dundalk,	Dublin, Newry, and Belfast,	By rail and steamer,	8,177	8,177
		Total,		\$8,180

## APPENDIX

## MUSSEL

(REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	Are Mussels gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year for export and local sale?	How much of this was for export?	What was the average price for those exported?
			Tons.	Tons.	Per Ton. £ s. d.
Wexford,	For export,	Bristol and Liver- pool.	25	All,	2 0 0
Castletownbere,	For export,	Manchester,	5	All,	8 10 0
Valentia,	For export,	Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Bir- mingham, Wol- verhampton, Not- tingham, Shef- field, Bristol, Hudde r s f i e l d, Derby, Coventry, Mansfield, War- rington, Cardiff, London, St. He- len's, Wigan, Leic- ester and Bolton.	1,674	All,	1 2 6
Ballybunion,	For local sale.	—	5½	—	—
Galway,	For export,	English Markets,	150	All,	1 0 0
Pulleandava,	For export,	Liverpool,	27	All,	1 10 0
Sligo,	For export,	Liverpool, Man- chester and Lon- don.	64	All,	0 10 0 to 1 10 0
Killybegs,	For export and local sale.	Liverpool & Lon- don.	17½	12½	1 10 0 to 1 15 0
Carrickfergus,	For export and local sale.	Glasgow & Aber- deen.	193	122	0 10 0 to 0 14 0
Donaghadee,	For export,	Portstewart,	1½	All,	5 0 0
Dundalk,	For export,	Liverpool & Man- chester.	826	All,	1 10 0 to 2 6 8
Mahakil,	For export,	Liverpool,	6	All,	2 10 0
		Total,	2,495½	2,418½	

No. 14.

F I S H E R Y, 1908.

COAST GUARD.)

How were they sent to market? (6)	How many people find employment gathering Mussels? (7)	During what months was it carried on? (8)	Value (to nearest £). (9)	Observations. (10)
By steamer, .	6	All the year, .	50	—
By rail and steamer.	12	October and December,	17	—
By boat and rail.	150	January to March, and October to December.	1,872	—
			£	
By cart and hand baskets	2	February to April.	26	—
By cart and rail.	57	February to April and September.	100	—
By cart, rail, and steamer	10	January and February and October to December.	41	—
By cart, rail, and steamer	44	January to April, and October to December.	61	—
By cart and rail.	10	January to March, and November to December.	27	—
By steamer, .	10	All the year, .	107	—
By cart and rail.	4	March and April, .	3	Gathered for bait only.
By cart, rail, and steamer	106	January to April, and September to December.	723	—
By rail and steamer.	6	October to December.	12	—
	419		8,092	

APPENDIX NO. III.  
COCKLE FISHERY, 1908.  
(Returns from Coast Guard.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Cockles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	How many gallons were gathered this year?.		What was the average price per gallon?		These were all gathered locally.	How many people had gathered the day before?	During what months was it gathered out?	Value (in millions \$)
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
Douglas.	For local sale.	—	—	4,000	—	40 to 50¢.	Gathered by gatherers.	4	All the year.	17
Woolwich.	For local sale.	—	—	8,000	—	40 to 50¢.	Gathered by gatherers.	10	May to Sept.	30
Waterloo.	For local sale.	—	—	4,000	—	50 and 100¢	By cart and sail.	12	All the year.	10
Kinloch.	For local sale.	—	—	1,000	—	10	—	10	April to May.	10
Velvetine.	For local sale.	—	—	3,000	—	40.	By cart.	10	April to Sept.	40
Dingle.	For local sale.	—	—	500	—	50 to 100¢.	Gathered by gatherers.	4	June to Sept.	10
Ross.	For local sale.	—	—	1,000	—	40.	By cart and sail.	10	April to July.	30
Balcombe.	For local sale.	—	—	3,000	—	50.	By cart, dray, and sail.	10	April to July.	40
Edge.	For export.	Unexported and Illustration.	1,000	—	14.	—	By cart, sail, and dray.	10	March to May.	10
Hilbreys.	For local sale.	—	—	400	—	40 to 50¢.	—	4	March to April.	8
Bellister.	For local sale.	—	—	80	—	50.	—	2	April to July.	10
Sandgate.	For local sale.	—	—	100	—	50 to 100¢.	By cart, and gathered by gatherers.	5	June to June, or Oct. to Dec.	10
		Total,	1,000	85,100				273		807

Definitions.—Cockles are gathered at 10¢ per bag for bags less complete, and the shells are used for making them.

\* Two hundred gallons were sold costing 10¢ per gallon.

APPENDIX No. 16.

PERIWINKLE FISHERY, 1908.

## APPENDIX

## PERIWINKLE

(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Are Periwinkles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year?	
				For export.	For local sale.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				Tons.	Tons.
1	Wexford.	For export.	Bristol, Liverpool, and London.	15	—
2	Youghal.	do., .	London, . .	115	—
3	Queenstown.	For export and local sale.	London, . .	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Kinsale.	For export.	Cork, London and Liverpool.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
5	Skibbereen.	do., .	London, . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
6	Castletownbere.	do., .	do., . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
7	Valentia.	do., .	English Markets, .	18	—
8	Dingle.	do., .	London, . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
9	Ballyheige.	For export and local sale.	London, . .	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
10	Miltown Malbay.	do., .	London, . .	68	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Galway.	For export.	Leeds, London, & Manchester.	546	—
12	Keel.	do., .	London and Liverpool.	251	—
13	Belmullet.	For export and local sale.	Dublin, London, & Liverpool.	56	14
14	Pullendiva.	For export.	London, Glasgow and Liverpool.	96	—
15	Sligo.	do., .	London, Manchester and Liverpool.	266	—
16	Killybegs.	do., .	London, Manchester and Liverpool.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
17	Guidore.	do., .	London, . .	80	—
18	Rathmullen.	do., .	London, Glasgow, and Liverpool.	15	—
19	Carrickfergus.	For export and local sale.	Belfast, Manchester and Leeds.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Donaghadee.	do., .	Liverpool, London and Belfast.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	Newcastle.	For export.	Belfast, London and Liverpool.	24	—
22	Dundalk.	do., .	London, Liverpool, Manchester and Belfast.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
23	Malahide.	do., .	Dublin and Manchester.	68	—
			Tots!,	1,815 $\frac{1}{2}$	49

No. 16.

## FISHERY, 1908.

## COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price obtained by the gatherers for those exported? (5)	How were they sent to market? (6)	How many people find employment gathering Periwinkles? (7)	During what months was the gathering carried on? (8)	Value. (9)	Number. (10)
	Cart, rail, and steamer, . . .	27	March to October, . . .	£	1
	do., . . .	104	All the year, . . .		2
	do., . . .	119	All the year, . . .		3
	Cart, rail, boat, and steamer.	96	January to May, and September to December,		4
	Rail and steamer, . . .	29	January to March, and September to December,		5
	do., . . .	65	March, April, and September.		6
	do., . . .	126	January to April, and October to December.		7
	do., . . .	39	All the year, . . .		8
	Cart, rail, and steamer, . . .	84	January to June, & August to December,		9
	do., . . .	199	All the year, except June, . . .		10
	do., . . .	878	All the year, . . .		11
	do., . . .	410	do., . . .		12
	do., . . .	182	January to June, and September to December,	£ 5,500	13
	do., . . .	110	All the year, . . .		14
	do., . . .	118	do., . . .		15
	do., . . .	28	January to May and September.		16
	Rail and steamer, . . .	26	April to August, . . .		17
	Cart, rail, and steamer, . . .	47	February to September, . . .		18
	do., . . .	20	All the year, . . .		19
	do., . . .	113	do., . . .		20
	do., . . .	63	August to June, . . .		21
	do., . . .	18	All the year, . . .		22
	do., . . .	27	do., . . .		23
		2,901			

Average Price taken to be £1. 6d. per cwt.

Lemma 8.17.

## Lithium

The following tables show the transactions in regard to Loans out of the State and County Reserve Funds.

### Table No. I.

Table showing the Loans applied for and remunerated out of the £30,000 reserved (in accordance with the Purchases of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891), from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration in Non-Congested Districts during 1903.

<sup>2</sup> The general cause of the war seems to support all these speculations. In 1807

## APPENDIX NO. 17—continued.

## Bills and Court Premium Posts. (Non-Congested Districts.)

## TABLE NO. 2.

BALANCE SHEET by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, showing the various transactions between 1st January, 1908, and 31st December, 1908, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vict., cap. 48, Part II., by which the sum of £30,000 was set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

Districts.	Balance on 1st December, 1907.		Cash received during year 1908.					Expenditure during year 1908.			Balance on 31st December, 1908.	
	Development Fund.	Date.	Repayments on loans.	Dividends on Stock.	Interest on loans (see Date Money on Prepayment Sums, etc.).	Total.	All grants on loans for Policy purposes.	Standard loans advanced in the year.	Interest accrued, charge on Prepayment Sums, etc.	Development Fund.	Date.	
	A. m. d.	d. m. d.	A. m. d.	d. m. d.	A. m. d.	d. m. d.	A. m. d.	d. m. d.	A. m. d.	d. m. d.	A. m. d.	d. m. d.
Armagh, Co.	£	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donegal, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dublin, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galway, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilkenny, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laois, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limerick, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaghan, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offaly, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sligo, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyrone, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterford, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wexford, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Youghal, Co.	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less interest on loans outstanding at 31st December, 1908.	1,726	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance on 31st December, 1908.	48,274	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Total received in advance the previous year. (Balances, 1907 to 1908, included in totals.)

## APPENDIX

## (NON-CONGESTED

## TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, and the Total Repayments  
as Security to 31st December, 1908, together with

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	Loans		
		To 31st December, 1907.	During the year 1908.	Total to 31st December, 1908.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, - - - -	55	1,818 10 5	285 0 0	2,103 10 5
Clare, - - - -	138	1,330 0 0	15 10 0	1,374 10 0
Cork, - - - -	251	5,963 14 4	245 3 0	6,233 17 4
Donegal, - - - -	83	1,286 10 2	18 0 0	1,304 10 2
Down, - - - -	62	2,941 4 6	640 0 0	3,581 4 6
Dublin, - - - -	62	6,384 17 6	780 10 0	7,174 7 6
Galway, - - - -	462	9,945 7 4	407 0 0	10,352 7 4
Kerry, - - - -	67	2,583 11 4	—	2,583 11 4
Limerick, - - - -	15	939 19 4	—	939 19 4
Londonderry, - - - -	70	1,982 0 0	165 10 0	2,147 10 0
Louth, - - - -	39	501 6 4	13 10 0	514 16 4
Mayo, - - - -	372	2,636 14 6	184 10 0	2,821 4 6
Meath, - - - -	1	37 0 0	—	37 0 0
Sligo, - - - -	87	1,028 12 0	66 0 0	1,094 12 0
Waterford, - - - -	74	1,172 8 10	47 0 0	1,219 8 10
Wexford, - - - -	95	859 1 2	67 10 0	926 11 2
Wicklow, - - - -	25	2,421 14 10	365 5 2	3,277 0 0
Total, . .	1,918	43,567 7 7	3,799 8 2	47,366 15 9

No. 17—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 3.

ments on Open Accounts, the Amounts of Promissory Notes given the Balance outstanding and the Amounts in Arrear.

ADVANCED.	Repayments to 31st December, 1888.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREAR.		Irre- coverable.
			No. of Loans.	Amount.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,245 10 0	1,330 7 6	563 17 6	8	151 5 0	—
1,449 11 5	1,356 15 0	70 5 11	2	5 7 6	17 3 0
6,748 2 5	6,243 4 2	484 0 10	8	20 17 5	—
1,382 0 2	1,325 18 8	51 14 2	1	1 0 0	3 7 4
3,809 7 5	3,866 9 6	963 1 11	1	9 16 0	—
7,770 14 0	5,303 19 3	2,429 15 7	4	12 14 8	24 4 6
11,112 13 3	9,455 10 3	1,350 13 7	15	53 1 5	233 9 0
2,409 0 8	2,368 5 11	31 17 0	—	—	8 17 9
1,043 8 4	879 11 8	158 16 10	2	4 10 10	—
2,363 18 0	1,970 15 6	316 1 6	3	17 1 0	—
545 8 0	569 3 6	36 4 6	—	—	—
2,071 14 1	2,703 10 9	255 13 4	8	8 6 0	4 4 0
17 17 0	14 17 6	—	1	2 19 6	—
1,161 9 8	1,063 0 2	94 19 8	2	3 9 10	—
1,303 4 2	1,074 18 11	156 8 2	1	0 0 1	71 17 0
988 13 10	934 8 9	145 15 4	3	8 9 9	—
3,637 1 9	1,883 15 0	1,536 2 1	7	297 4 8	—
56,949 14 2	41,384 12 0	8,675 7 11	66	566 12 8	333 1 7

## APPENDIX No. 18.

PARTICULARS of a LICENCE to Plant OYSTER BEDS REVOKED since date  
of last Report.

Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres, about.	Date of Revocation.
<b>COUNTY MAYO.</b>				
1st February, 1902, .	Neil O'Donnell, .	Ballacrasher Bay, (Blacksood).	1	24th September, 1908.

APPENDIX No. 19.

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS.

## APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS IN FORCE AT DATE OF THIS REPORT.

No. of Licences.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
		CO. CORK.		
77	15th July, 1867, .	John Smyth, . . .	John J. Smyth, . . .	Midleton River, . .
145	27th Dec., 1876, .	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham.	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham.	Owenboy River, . .
		CO. KERRY.		
5	5th Feb., 1861, .	John Mahony, . . .	Robert M'Clure, . . .	Rosary of Kenmare River.
6	Do., . . .	Rev. Denis Mahony, . . .	Mary H. Mahony, . . .	Do., . . .
60	30th Dec., 1865, .	Richard Mahony, . . .	Sir J. C. R. Colomb, . . .	Kenmare Estuary, . .
78	15th July, 1867, .	Stephen E. Collis, . . .	Stephen E. Collis, . . .	River Shannon . .
84	11th Feb., 1868, .	Charles Sandes, . . .	Charles F. Sandes, . . .	Do., . . .
91	11th March, 1869,	Richard J. Mahony, . . .	Sir John C. R. Colomb	Kenmare Bay, . .
*92	Do., . . .	Sir John C. R. Colomb, . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .
125	14th June, 1873, .	Robert McCowen, . . .	W. H. McCowen, . . .	Barrow Harbour, . .
158	6th October, 1879,	Charles Sandes, . . .	Charles F. Sandes, . . .	River Shannon, . .
182	17th Nov., 1882, .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .	Do., . . .
183	3rd January, 1896,	Samuel T. Heard, . . .	Samuel T. Heard, . . .	Kenmare Bay, . .
		CO. CLARE.		
179	24th June, 1902,	The Burren Fisheries, Limited.	The Burren Fisheries, Limited.	Poulnaclogh Bay, . .
180	29th July, 1903, .	James Hynes, . . .	James Hynes, . . .	Do., . . .
		CO. GALWAY.		
12	15th Nov., 1864,	J. E. Boswell, . . .	Congested Districts Board	Ballyconneely Bay, . .
16	21st August, 1868,	William Foreman, . . .	The Very Rev. Canon Newtown.	Ardbear Bay, . .
19	3rd Feb., 1880, .	Rev. R. H. Wall, . . .	Do., . . .	Mannin and Ard-bear Boys.

\* Transferred to present Grantee on 24th October, 1895.

No. 19.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1908.

No. of Licences.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. B. P.	Acres.	COUNTY CORK.
77	10 2 0	5	The bed is unstocked, with the exception of the little natural spat that falls on it.
145	{ A89 1 2 B36 2 19	21} 24	Bed in good order. 5,000 oysters laid down; some taken up for private use. An abundant fall of spat.
			COUNTY KERRY.
5	165 2 0	140	Bed has been protected, and is in a profitable state. Few hundreds, value 7s. a hundred, taken up; none laid down. A small fall of spat.
6	147 2 0	15 20	Nothing done to this bed since last report.
60	80 0 0	1	Beds Nos. 60, 81, and 92 are in a fairly good state. They have been cleaned, etc. Some oysters taken up for private use; none laid down. No fall of spat observed.
78	212 0 0	—	No report received.
84	56 0 0	15-20	Bed in good order. 18,000 oysters, value about £100, taken up and sold. 3,000 oysters from River Shannon, and 22,500 from Tralee laid down. No fall of spat.
91	46 0 0	—	See No. 60. Report also refers to these beds.
92	195 0 0	8	See No. 60. Report also refers to these beds.
125	84 1 26	10	Bed in good condition and well stocked. 135,450 oysters taken up and sold; value £549. 167,000 South of England oysters laid down. Very little fall of spat.
158	217 0 28	—	Worked in connection with No. 84.
162	40 2 27	—	Bed not worked.
183	914 0 35	—	Bed in bad condition; about three-fourths of the oysters on it died last winter. Bed has been kept clean. No oysters taken off or laid down. No spat fell.
			CO. CLARE.
179	60 0 0	—	No report received.
180	2 0 0	—	Bed in fair condition, and has been cleaned. 5,000 oysters, value £25 taken up. 7,000 oysters from Galway laid down. No fall of spat.
			COUNTY GALWAY.
12	283 0 0	23	No report received.
15	90 2 0	2	No report received.
19	348 0 0	160	No report received.

## APPENDIX

## List of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report.

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. GALWAY—con.				
38	6th April, 1864,	Lord Wallscourt, . . .	D. J. Mooney, . . .	Galway Bay, . . .
57	31st Oct., 1864,	John Kendall, . . .	The Very Rev. Canon Newtown,	Ardhearn and Man- nin Bays.
46	31st Dec., 1864,	P. Macaulay, . . .	Duke of Manchester, . .	Ballinskelligs and Barnaderg Bays.
114	28th Dec., 1871,	Colin Hugh Thomson, . .	M. L. Thomson, . . .	Killary Bay, . . .
115	9th Feb., 1872,	W. and J. St. George, . .	J. St. George, . . .	Galway Bay, . . .
149	30th June, 1877,	Lord Wallscourt, . . .	D. J. Mooney, . . .	Do., . . .
170	9th June, 1892,	Thomas Nilan (jun.), . .	Wm. Walker, . . .	Do., . . .
171	9th Nov., 1893,	John MacSheehy, . . .	John Pickles, . . .	Ballinskelligs Harbour
181	4th June, 1904,	The Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	The Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	Streamstown Bay,
CO. MAYO.				
8	17th Nov., 1852,	John C. Garvey, . . .	E. C. Garvey, . . .	Clew Bay, . . .
141	28th Dec., 1876,	Francis Mulholland, . .	Francis Mulholland, . .	Do., . . .
144	14th Sept., 1876,	Marie Russell, . . .	Thomas Russell, . . .	Do., . . .
*172	6th May, 1896,	William Casey, . . .	William Casey, . . .	Do., . . .
174	29th Jan., 1897,	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore.	Killala Bay,
175	28th Dec., 1896,	Brother Joseph Benedict Tully.	Superior of Franciscan Monastery, Achill.	Achill Sound,
177	19th May, 1898,	Charles R. S. Dickins, . .	E. Sweeney, . . .	Achill Sound and Carran Sound.
CO. SLIGO.				
7	17th Nov., 1852,	Thomas White, . . .	Brown & Brown, Ltd., .	Ballisodare Bay,

\* Licence No. 138, dated 18th August, 1875, to John Kendall, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in lieu thereof.

No. 19—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1908.—con.

No. of Licences.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. H. P.	Acres.	
COUNTY GALWAY—continued.			
33	1,770 0 0	100	Bed is in a good state. A few thousands of oysters taken up. Considerable fall of spat.
87	236 0 0	10	No report received.
46	150 0 0	150	No report received.
114	201 2 0	90	Bed in good condition. Some taken off for private consumption. A fair fall of spat.
115	810 0 0	80	Bed is in a good state. 30,000 oysters, value £96, taken up and sold. 35,000 oysters laid down.
149	153 3 8	—	Worked conjointly with No. 33.
170	502 3 3	—	Bed is in a good state. Portions of it have been cleaned. About 10,000 oysters taken up and sold for £40. 12,000 oysters from Clarenbridge public bed laid down. Small fall of spat.
171	390 3 0	—	Bed in good condition, and has been cleaned, etc. No oysters laid down; none taken off. A fall of spat observed.
181	104 0 0	—	Bed is in good order, and has been kept clean. About 12,000 oysters have been laid down, and 2,000, value £27, taken up for private consumption. Slight fall of spat.
COUNTY MAYO.			
8	103 5 33	4	Bed is clean. 10 hundreds taken for private use only. Fair fall of spat.
141	12 1 20	8	Bed in good condition, and has been cleaned, etc. About 4,000 oysters, procured locally, have been laid down, and 3,000 taken off, value about £11. No fall of spat.
144	4 1 10	4	No report received.
172	44 0 37	10	Bed in good condition. About 7 hundreds Clew Bay oysters laid down, and 500 taken off and sold locally at 5s. a hundred.
174	375 0 0	—	Oysters laid down in previous years destroyed by shifting of sand.
175	125 0 0	—	A small quantity of oysters on bed. No oysters laid down; about 500 taken off for private consumption, value about £2.
177	817 2 20	—	Nothing done since last report.
COUNTY SLIGO.			
7	182 1 25	10	Bed in fair condition, and has been cleaned, etc. No oysters laid down. A small quantity taken up. No fall of spat.

## APPENDIX

## List of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licences.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. SLIGO—cont.				
49	13th April, 1865, .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Josslyn Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay, .
59	1st Dec., 1865, .	Richard J. Verschoyle, .	W. H. F. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
66	15th June, 1867, .	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, hart.	Sir Josslyn Gore Booth, hart.	Drumcliffe Bay, .
86	13th March, 1868, .	Col. Edward Cooper, .	H. G. L'Estrange, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
101	12th March, 1870, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	W. H. F. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
102	22nd April, 1871, .	Agnes M. Nicholson, .	J. H. Rows, .	Sligo Bay, .
121	24th Feb., 1873, .	R. J. Verschoyle, .	W. H. F. Verschoyle, .	Ballisodare Bay, .
135	27th Jan., 1875, .	St. Geo. Jones Martin,	Robt. Fraser, .	Sligo Estuary or Bay.
163	14th June, 1884, .	Percy Harding Russ, .	Brown & Brown, Ltd., .	Ballisodare Bay, .
164	14th August, 1885, .	William Cochrane, .	Vernon Cochrane, .	Do., .
169	22nd Dec., 1891, .	Alex. Joseph Crichton, .	Alex. Joseph Crichton, .	Do., .
176	25th August, 1896, .	Catherine Phibbs, .	Owen Phibbs, .	Do., .
CO. DONEGAL.				
119	27th July, 1871, .	F. Mansfield, .	E. C. Mansfield, .	Lough Swilly, .
133	15th October, 1874, .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .
CO. LOUTH.				
57	1st Dec., 1865, .	John Obins Woodhouse,	Musson & Co., .	Carlingford Lough,
65	4th June, 1886, .	Do., .	Do., .	Do., .

No. 19—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1908.—con.

No. of Listed.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. R. P.	Acres.	COUNTY SLIGO—continued.
49	148 8 0	40	Nothing done on bed, owing to sand drifting over it.
59	54 0 0	20	See report on No. 121.
66	87 0 0	10	12½ hundreds of oysters taken off, value about £5. 15,000 oysters from Galway Bay laid down. No perceptible fall of spat.
86	190 0 0	10	Bed in good condition. 33 hundreds of oysters taken off, value £10 17s. 6d. 8,000 American oysters laid down. No fall of spat.
101	18 2 0	2	See report on No. 121.
102	52 2 10	25	Beds are clean. A few hundreds of oysters taken up. Fall of spat not so much as in previous year.
121	114 0 20	9	Bed is in order. 5 hundreds of oysters, value £2 15s., taken up.
135	77 1 33	36	Bed is in good condition. A large stock of oysters on it. About 25,000 Galway Bay oysters laid down. A fair fall of spat.
163	130 2 21½	14	Bed in good condition; has been cleaned, etc. A small quantity of oysters taken up. A small fall of spat.
164	41 1 0	—	No report received.
169	100 3 30	—	Bed partly stocked. 3,000 oysters taken up and sold, value about £14. 62 hundreds of Galway Bay oysters laid down. No fall of spat observed.
176	81 1 2	—	Bed in very good condition. 5,000 Tralee oysters laid down. No fall of spat.
			COUNTY DONEGAL.
110	25 1 0	10	No report received
133	12 2 0	—	
			COUNTY LOUTH.
57	54 0 0	50	2,800 barrels of American oysters laid down. 1,630,775 American oysters, value £3,275, taken up and sold.
65	96 0 0	—	

## APPENDIX

## List of LICENCES to Plant MUSSEL BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licences	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
1	3rd Jan., 1906,	Samuel T. Heard,	Samuel T. Heard,	Kenmare Bay,
CO. MEATH.				
2	3rd Jan., 1906,	John King,	John King,	River Nanny,
3	2nd August, 1907,	James J. King,	James J. King,	Do.

## APPENDIX

## List of LICENCES to Plant PERIWINKLE BEDS in force at date of this Report,

No. of Licences.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
2	3rd Jan., 1906,	Samuel T. Heard,	Samuel T. Heard,	Kenmare Bay,

No. 20.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1908.

No. of Licences.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
1	A. R. P. 214 0 35	Acres. —	COUNTY KERRY. Nothing done during year. Bed is in good condition.
2	11 2 0	—	CO. MEATH. Bed fairly well stocked. About 16 tons of mussels planted. About 4 tons, value £10, taken up and sold.
3	4 1 30	—	Bed well stocked and in good condition. About 14 tons of mussels planted. None taken up.

No. 21.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1908.

No. of Licences.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
2	A. R. P. 214 0 35	Acres. —	COUNTY KERRY. Bed is in excellent state. No periwinkles laid down. 65 bushels, value £6 10s., taken up and sold.

## APPENDIX No. 22.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, &amp;c., at Date of this Report.

DISTRICT.	Salmon Rods.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Drift Nets.	Susp. Nets.	CROSS LINES.	GROSS LINES.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	FLY NETS.	BAR NETS.	11.	SHAKE NETS.	12.	HEAD WEIRS.	13.	BOX CRIB &c.	14.	CAP EYE, &c.	15.	SWEEP- ONS.	16.	LOOP NETS.	17.	COELCHIS.	18.	LAN- GUILL- WILLO- FRONT.	
											£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Dublin,																																		
2. Westford.																																		
3. Waterford.																																		
4. Limerick.																																		
5. Cork.																																		
6. St. Helens.																																		
7. Bantry.																																		
8. Kenmare.																																		
9. Killarney.																																		
10. Waterville.																																		
11. Limerick.																																		
12. Galway.																																		
13. Connemara.																																		
14. Ballymascanlon.																																		
15. Bantry.																																		
16. Cahirciveen.																																		
17. Dingle.																																		
18. Dunleath.																																		

APPENDIX No. 23.

SCHEDULE OF LICENCE DUTIES, &c.

## APPENDIX

## SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &amp;c., received by the

DISTRICT.	Number and Description of Licences sold.																		
	1. Salmon Rods,	2. Cross Lines,	3. Snap Nets,	4. Drift Nets,	5. Drift Nets,	6. Trammel Nets for Pollan.	7. Pole Nets,	8. Bag Nets,	9. Fly Nets,	10. Stake Nets,	11. Hand Weirs,	12. Box, Cell, &c.,	13. Gape, Eye, &c.,	14. Swallows,	15. Coghills,	16. Loop Nets,	17. Draft Nets for Pollan	18. Long Lines for White Trout,	19. Drift Nets for Salmon.
1. Dublin,	85	-	-	16	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford,	129	3	-	71	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford,	181	-	160	20	67	-	-	1	-	4	-	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore,	200	1	16	16	69	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cork,	181	-	-	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
De. (Bandon).	98	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61. Sliabhreens,	34	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62. Bantry,	10	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63. Kenmare,	27	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
71. Killarney,	154	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72. Waterville,	140	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Limerick,	350	17	19	32	63	-	8	-	-	33	-	11	181	-	-	-	-	-	-
91. Galway,	66	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
92. Connemara,	180	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
101. Ballynahill,	113	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
102. Bangor,	80	-	-	15	12	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ballina.,	67	-	-	22	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Sligo,	62	-	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ballyshannon,	150	7	-	21	23	-	3	-	-	1	-	5	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Letterkenny,	263	-	-	18	178	-	-	66	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	17	-	3	-
151. Londonderry,	260	-	-	28	100	-	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
152. Coleraine,	136	-	-	13	6	67	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	40	-	132	-	7
16. Ballycastle,	*51	-	-	10	8	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
171. Drogheda,	70	3	2	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
172. Dundalk,	40	-	-	28	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1908,	3,190	31	203	623	594	87	20	37	-	46	-	47	221	3	39	17	132	3	7
Total, 1907,	3,147	20	230	645	642	89	21	30	-	47	1	46	348	-	38	15	145	3	10

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Rods,	1 man.	9. Trammel Nets.,	9 men.
2. Cross Lines,	2 men.	7. Pole Nets	do.
3. Snap Nets,	4 do.	8. Bag Nets,	4 do.
4. Drift Nets,	6 do.	9. Fly Nets,	6 do.
5. Drift Nets,	5 do.	10. Stake Nets,	4 do.

\* Includes 4 licences issued free and 12 issued at half price.

No. 28.

## BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1908.

Amount of Licence Duty.	Percentage on Poor Law Valuation.	Amount received for Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	Amount of Subscrip- tions received	Total Amount received.	Average No. of per- son- employed.	DISTRICT.
162 0 0	8 10 0	9 5 0	22 12 0	106 7 0	231	1. Dublin
322 0 0	17 4 0	18 11 0	—	387 15 0	367	2. Wexford
899 0 0	53 9 0	63 9 8	—	1,045 10 2	1,308	3. Waterford
502 0 0	202 14 0	54 6 1	110 8 0	669 8 1	732	4. Limerick
296 0 0	17 16 0	28 3 4	298 10 0	640 0 4	535	5. Cork.
170 0 0	7 10 0	20 12 0	45 0 0	243 2 0	242	Do (Bandon).
58 0 0	—	2 18 4	25 7 6	86 5 10	82	6 <sup>1</sup> . Skibbereen
34 0 0	0 14 0	0 2 2	12 0 0	55 10 2	56	6 <sup>2</sup> . Bantry.
70 0 0	3 5 0	0 1 0	85 0 0	167 0 0	97	6 <sup>3</sup> . Kenmare.
293 0 0	18 0 0	5 9 11	155 1 0	470 10 11	430	7 <sup>1</sup> . Killarney
172 0 0	—	4 12 10	44 0 0	220 12 10	165	7 <sup>2</sup> . Waterville.
2,110 15 0	30 4 0	115 4 4	250 14 6	2,565 17 10	1,826	8. Limerick.
215 0 0	10 4 0	7 0 2	18 0 0	250 4 2	234	9 <sup>1</sup> . Galway.
188 0 0	42 10 0	2 0 6	—	232 10 6	160	9 <sup>2</sup> . Connemara.
146 0 0	—	2 4 4	58 0 0	203 4 4	170	10 <sup>1</sup> . Ballymakem.
261 0 0	15 0 0	2 13 4	—	278 13 4	270	10 <sup>2</sup> . Bangor.
386 0 0	114 0 0	5 6 4	353 0 0	838 6 4	501	11. Ballina.
124 0 0	33 10 0	1 13 4	148 17 6	398 0 10	180	12. Sligo.
418 0 0	1 0 0	10 14 6	250 15 6	630 10 0	492	13. Ballyshannon
903 0 0	13 0 0	24 19 2	—	942 10 2	1,106	14. Letterkenny.
818 0 0	92 0 0	36 3 7	308 0 0	1,254 3 7	1,022	15 <sup>1</sup> . Londonderry.
706 0 0	118 3 0	72 7 3	125 0 0	1,020 10 3	771	15 <sup>2</sup> . Coleraine.
235 10 0	15 0 0	1 10 4	—	232 0 4	208	16. Ballycastle.
511 0 0	24 11 0	0 10 10	—	542 1 10	788	17 <sup>1</sup> . Drogheda.
156 0 0	2 12 0	31 15 3	1 0 0	161 7 3	254	17 <sup>2</sup> . Dundalk.
10,276 5 0	803 10 6	575 15 4	2,811 0 0	14,057 2 10	12,424	Total, 1908.
10,007 15 0	917 5 6	521 15 5	3,013 12 0	15,120 7 11	13,064	Total, 1907.

men employed is made up as follows:—

- |                              |   |        |                            |   |        |
|------------------------------|---|--------|----------------------------|---|--------|
| 11. Head Weirs,              | . | 1 man. | 16. Loop or Frame Nets,    | . | 1 man. |
| 12. Box, Crib, &c. (every 5) | . | 2 men. | 17. Draft Nets for Pollen, | . | 2 men. |
| 13. Gap, Eye, &c.            | . | 2 do.  | 18. Long Lines,            | . | 3 do.  |
| 14. Sweepers,                | . | 6 do.  | 19. Draft Nets for Eels,   | . | 3 do.  |
| 15. Coghalls,                | . | 1 man. |                            |   |        |

## APPENDIX NO. 24.

Appendix to the Report for the year 1898, p. 2

Table showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1898, inclusive.

Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.	Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.	Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.
1863.	5,659 7 0	1870.	9,249 15 0	1885.	10,448 8 0
1864.	5,541 8 0	1880.	9,955 10 0	1886.	10,817 15 0
1865.	5,627 6 0	1881.	9,912 0 0	Unaccounted for in 1866.	
1866.	5,628 10 0	1882.	9,235 10 0		10 0 0
1867.	5,647 0 0	1883.	8,725 0 0	1887.	10,520 0 0
1868.	5,687 0 0	1884.	8,275 0 0	1888.	10,411 0 0†
1869.	5,444 0 0	1885.	10,743 15 0	1889.	9,221 15 0†
1870.	7,262 0 0	1886.	10,512 4 0	1890.	9,221 12 0
1871.	5,264 0 0	1887.	8,802 10 0	1891.	8,210 10 0
1872.	5,069 0 0	1888.	10,525 0 0	1892.	9,275 0 0
1873.	5,215 0 0	1889.	10,050 10 0	1893.	9,726 15 0
1874.	5,770 0 0	1890.	10,005 10 0	1894.	10,280 0 0
1875.	5,654 0 0	1891.	10,280 10 0	1895.	10,862 8 0
1876.	5,266 10 0	1892.	10,509 0 0	1896.	11,042 10 0
1877.	5,241 10 0	1893.	10,609 0 0	1897.	10,667 15 0
1878.	5,990 0 0	1894.	11,125 2 0	1898.	10,277 8 0

\* Includes 21 Red Licences issued in 1867, and not paid for until 1894.

† Includes 1 Salmon Red, 1 Day Seal, and 1 Sea Licence issued in 1889, and not paid for until 1898.

## APPENDIX NO. 25.

## ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

## DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	184 8 9
85 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	85 0 0	
18 Draft Net . . .	54 0 0	
7 Drift Net . . .	21 0 0	
1 Pole Net . . .	2 0 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	162 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	6 0 0
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines, . . .	—	3 5 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	2 10 0
Subscriptions (including £18 17s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.)	—	23 12 0
Total, . . .	—	£380 15 9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	116 15 0
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	0 8 0
Postage, . . .	2 9 9
Printing and Stationery, . . .	5 16 5
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	39 5 7
Salaries, . . .	50 0 0
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . .	8 1 8
Total, . . .	—
Balance in Bank, . . .	—

£380 15 9

## WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. /
Balance from previous year,	—	452 9 11
129 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	129 0 0	
3 Cross Lines . . .	6 0 0	
71 Draft Net . . .	218 0 0	
2 Pole Net . . .	4 0 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	352 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	9 8 8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	17 4 0
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	9 8 6
Total, . . .	—	840 5 8

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	812 18 6	
Prosecutions, . . . . .	26 3 1	
Postage, . . . . .	2 10 4	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	8 12 11	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	20 9 10	
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> —	870 14 8
Balance, { In Bank, . . . . .	480 10 0	
{ In hands of Clerk, . . . . .	80 1 0	
<hr/>		
		469 11 0
		<hr/>
		£840 5 8

## WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	<hr/> —	915 5 10
181 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	181 0 0	
166 Snap Net . . . . .	249 0 0	
26 Draft Net . . . . .	78 0 0	
67 Drift Net . . . . .	201 0 0	
1 Bag Net . . . . .	10 0 0	
4 Stake Net . . . . .	120 0 0	
4 Box or Crib . . . . .	40 0 0	
20 Gaps or Eyes, for taking Eels, Licences . . . . .	20 0 0	
<hr/>		
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	<hr/> —	899 0 0
Fines received, . . . . .	<hr/> —	82 9 9
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	<hr/> —	58 9 6
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	<hr/> —	10 19 11
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> —	£1,961 5 0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	650 5 6
Prosecutions, . . . . .	49 19 11
Postage, . . . . .	8 0 4
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	15 2 4
Purchase of Typewriter, . . . . .	13 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	47 11 7
Travelling, . . . . .	46 10 8
Salaries, . . . . .	125 0 0
Insurance of Employés, . . . . .	6 2 6
Commission on Sale of Licences, &c., . . . . .	85 14 3
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	42 6 8
Auditor's fee, . . . . .	8 8 0
Rent of Office, . . . . .	10 0 0
Rewards for killing Seals, . . . . .	2 0 0
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> —
Balance, . . . . .	<hr/> —
	1,054 16 9
	906 8 8
	<hr/>
	£1,961 5 0

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

## LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	271 10 1
209 Salmon Rod Licences,	209 0 0	
1 Cross Line     ,,	2 0 0	
16 Snap Net     ,,	24 0 0	
16 Draft Net     ,,	48 0 0	
69 Drift Net     ,,	207 0 0	
1 Pole Net     ,,	2 0 0	
8 Stake Net     ,,	90 0 0	
1 Box or Crib     ,,	10 0 0	
 Total Licence Duty,	 —	592 0 0
Fines received,	—	46 8 5
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines,	—	8 2 8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	202 14 0
Subscriptions,	—	110 8 0
 Total,	 —	£1,280 18 2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Waster Bailiffs,	585 11 3
Prosecutions,	10 18 5
Postage,	5 7 10
Printing and Stationery,	7 8 4
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	72 17 2
Salaries,	100 0 0
Commission on Sale of Licences,	29 12 0
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	26 14 0
Rewards for killing Seals and Otters,	4 10 0
Insurance of Inspector and Bailiffs,	5 5 0
Rent of Office, Boathouse, and Bailiffs' Cottages,	80 6 0
Interest on Overdrafts,	1 2 10
 Total,	 —
Balance,	—
	879 8 7
	851 14 7
	£1,280 18 2

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

## CORK DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—	56 10 8
181 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	181 0 0	
85 Draft Net . . .	105 0 0	
1 Bag Net . . .	10 0 0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	206 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	18 18 4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	17 16 0
Subscriptions (including £225 from Department of Agri- culture and Technical In- struction), . . .	—	298 10 0
Rent refunded, . . .	—	9 10 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, . . .	—	697 0 0
Balance due to Bank, . . .	—	18 17 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£715 17 0	

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . .	391 5 10
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	8 18 0
Postage, . . . .	1 5 8
Printing and Stationery, . . .	2 12 0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . .	177 14 7*
Salaries, &c., . . . .	95 1 0
Proportion of Penalties to Prose- cutors, . . . .	20 0 0
	<hr/>
Total, . . . .	—
Balance {due for Licences, in hands of Clerk, . . .	{ 3 0 0 } 20 19 11
	<hr/>
	£715 17 0

\*This includes a sum of £36 18. 6d. paid by Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for repairs, &c., to Steam Launch "Yealt." The amount was deducted from the grant of £225 appearing under receipts.

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

## CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division.)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	99 10 7
98 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	98 0 0	
24 Draft Net . . .	72 0 0	
	—	
Total Licence Duty, . . . .	—	170 0 0
Costs received, . . . .	—	8 12 0
Fines received, . . . .	—	17 0 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	7 10 0
Subscriptions (including £30 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . .	—	45 0 0
	—	
Total, . . . .	—	£342 12 7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . .	141 0 0
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . .	15 16 6
Postage and Stationery, . . . .	2 0 0
Printing, . . . .	0 17 0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . .	20 7 6
Salaries, . . . .	55 13 0
Proportion of Penalties to Prose- cutors, . . . .	5 13 4
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . .	8 10 0
	—
Total, . . . .	—
Balance in Bank, . . . .	—
	—
	249 17 4
	92 15 8
	—
	£342 12 7

## SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . . .	—	30 2 7
84 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . .	84 0 0	
8 Draft Net . . . .	24 0 0	
	—	
Total Licence Duty, . . . .	—	58 0 0
Fines received, . . . .	—	2 18 4
Subscriptions (including £25 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . .	—	25 7 6
	—	
Total, . . . .	—	£116 8 5

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—			
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	24 12 0		
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	2 4 0		
Postage, . . . . .	0 11 6		
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	15 13 4		
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	1 11 4		
Salaries, . . . . .	10 0 0		
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	2 18 0		
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	2 13 4		
	<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	60 8 6	
Balance { In Bank, . . . . .	59 11 7		
Less outstanding Cheques, 2 6 8 } . . . . .	2 6 8	8 6 8	
Less amount over-lodged in error by Clerk, 1 0 0 } . . . . .	1 0 0	56 4 11	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		£116 8 5	

## BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—	9 19 8
10 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	10 0 0	
8 Draft Net . . . . .	24 0 0	<hr/>
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	34 0 0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	8 18 4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	0 14 0
Interest, . . . . .	—	0 8 10
Subscriptions (including £8 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . . .	—	12 0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£65 15 5

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	25 10 8
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	3 10 0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	1 18 0
Postage, . . . . .	0 11 0
Printing and Stationery, &c., . . . . .	1 12 3
Salaries, . . . . .	9 0 0
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	1 14 0
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	1 13 4
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	—
Balance, . . . . .	—
	<hr/>
	£65 15 5

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

## KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	91 8 6
27 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	27 0 0	
8 Draft Net . . .	24 0 0	
1 Bag Net . . .	10 0 0	
3 Sweeper . . .	9 0 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	70 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	8 0 0
Sale of Forfeited Engines, . . .	—	0 1 0
Law Costs,	—	1 0 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	3 5 0
Subscriptions (including £80 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . .	—	85 0 0
Total, . . .	—	£258 14 6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . .	127 18 10	
Prosecutions, . . . .	8 2 10	
Postage, . . . .	0 10 5	
Printing and Stationery, . . .	1 18 0	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .	3 18 0	
Salaries, . . . .	18 10 8	
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . .	2 18 4	
Total, . . . .	—	168 2 1
In Bank, . . . .	91 7 5	
Less outstanding cheques, . . . .	0 15 0	
Balance, { . . . .	90 12 5	
In hands of late Clerk, . . . .	5 0 0	
	—	95 12 5
	—	£258 14 6

## WATERVILLE DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	184 1 4
140 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	140 0 0	
4 Draft Net . . .	12 0 0	
2 Box or Crib . . .	20 0 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	172 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	8 0 10
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	1 12 0
Subscriptions (including £22 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . .	—	44 0 0
Total, . . .	—	£404 14 2

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	123 12 0	
Prosecutions, . . . . .	7 12 0	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	3 10 6	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	30 7 0	
Salaries, . . . . .	60 0 0	
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	0 10 0	
Total, . . . . .	—	225 11 6
Balance, . . . . .	—	179 2 8
		£404 14 2

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Balance from previous year,	—	343 18 9
154 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	154 0 0	
46 Draft Net . . . . .	138 0 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	292 0 0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	0 2 0
Sales of forfeited Engines, . . . . .	—	3 12 6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	18 0 0
Subscriptions (including £100 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and £140 taken from a Deposit Account, on which interest was received, and lodged to the Current Account of the Conservators), . . . . .	—	295 1 0
Interest on Bank Account, . . . . .	—	1 15 5
	—	954 4 8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	311 0 0
Prosecutions, . . . . .	10 6 8
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	4 4 6
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, (including £140 transferred to a Deposit Account, on which interest was received), . . . . .	161 18 1
Salaries (including £16 overdrawn), . . . . .	91 0 0
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	18 12 0
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	8 4 0
Total, . . . . .	—
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	—
	—
	600 0 8
	354 4 5
	£954 4 8

## APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

## LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	1,142 15 6
839 Salmon Rod Licences,	359 0 0	
17 Cross Line	21 5 0	
19 Snap Net	28 10 0	
52 Draft Net	156 0 0	
63 Drift Nét	189 0 0	
8 Pole Net	16 0 0	
35 Stake Weir	1,050 0 0	
11 Box or Crib	110 0 0	
181 Gaps, for taking Eels, Licences,	181 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Total Licence Duty,	—	2,110 15 0
Fines received,	—	112 3 10
Sales of forfeited Engines,	—	—
Rates on Valuations of Fisherica,	—	89 4 0
Subscriptions,	—	250 14 6
Interest on Bank Account,	—	8 0 6
	<hr/>	
Total,	—	£3,708 18 4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	1,961 17 2
Expenses of Prosecutions,	138 16 5
Postage,	27 9 5
Printing and Stationery,	21 19 9
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	456 12 5
Salaries,	155 5 0
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors,	49 13 8
Commission on Sale of Licences,	105 10 9
	<hr/>
Total,	—
	2,917 4 2
Balance {In Bank,	550 14 9
{In hands of Clerk,	240 14 5
	<hr/>
	791 9 2
	<hr/>
	£3,708 18 4

## APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

## GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
96 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	96 0 0	
11 Draft Net . . .	33 0 0	
2 Drift Net . . .	6 0 0	
5 Box or Crib . . .	50 0 0	
80 Gaps, Eyes, or Basket Licences, . . .	30 0 0	
 Total Licence Duty, . . .	 —	215 0 0
Subscriptions, . . .	—	18 0 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	10 4 0
Fines received, . . .	—	7 0 2
 Total, . . .	 —	250 4 2
Balance due to Bank, . . .	—	88 17 6½
		 £339 1 8½

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Balance due to Bank as per last Account, . . . .	107 12 5
Water Bailiffs, . . . .	171 2 6
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . .	8 5 7
Postage, . . . .	1 17 11½
Printing and Stationery, . . . .	2 18 8
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . .	42 2 11
Proportion of penalties to Prosecutors, . . . .	5 1 8
Salaries (Clerical work is honorary), . . . .	—
 Total, . . . .	 —
	330 1 8½

## CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . . .	—	101 1 8½
180 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . .	180 0 0	
1 Draft Net Licence . . . .	3 0 0	
5 Gap or Eyes or Basket Licences, . . . .	5 0 0	
 Total Licence Duty, . . . .	 —	188 0 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . .	50 10 0	
Less amounts paid as Licence Duty, . . . .	8 0 0	42 10 0
Fines received, . . . .	—	2 0 6
 Total, . . . .	 —	£333 11 9½

APPENDIX No. 25—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	188 16 0	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	22 18 0	
Postage, . . . . .	2 18 0½	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	1 5 4	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	27 10 1	
Salaries, . . . . .	40 0 0	
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	9 9 0	
Total, . . . . .	—	287 15 5½
Balance, { In Bank, . . . . .	98 8 4	
{ In Clerk's hands, . . . . .	2 8 0	
		95 16 4
		£388 11 0½

## BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—	188 12 2
113 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	113 0 0	
11 Draft Net . . . . .	83 0 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	146 0 0
Subscriptions, . . . . .	—	58 0 0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	2 4 4
Total, . . . . .	—	£344 16 6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	156 10 0
Postage, . . . . .	0 18 1
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	1 18 4
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	3 14 6
Salaries, . . . . .	23 0 0
Commission, . . . . .	6 18 0
Proportion of penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	0 18 4
Total, . . . . .	—
Balance, . . . . .	—
	193 7 3
	151 9 3
	£344 16 6

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

## BANGOR DISTRICT

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	821 13 0
90 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	80 0 0	
15 Draft Net " . . .	45 0 0	
12 Drift Net " . . .	36 0 0	
10 Bag Net " . . .	100 0 0	
	—	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	261 0 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	15 0 0
Fines Received, . . .	—	2 13 4
	—	
Total, . . .	—	600 6 4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	252 8 0
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	1 11 0
Office Rent, . . .	1 0 0
Postage, . . .	0 10 0
Printing and Stationery, . . .	6 1 0
Commission on Sale of Licences,	5 14 0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	2 14 0
Salaries, . . .	80 0 0
Premium on Fidelity Bond, . . .	8 15 0
Premium on Bailiffs' Insurance . . .	2 11 10
	—
Total, . . .	—
Balance, . . .	—
	—

£600 6 4

## BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	842 3 5
87 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	87 0 0	
22 Draft Net " . . .	66 0 0	
47 Drift Net " . . .	141 0 0	
7 Box . . .	70 0 0	
*22 Gaps, for taking Eels, Licences, . . .	22 0 0	
	—	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	386 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	4 2 4
Law Costs, . . .	—	1 4 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	114 0 0
Subscriptions received (including £250 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . .	—	353 0 0
	—	
Total, . . .	—	£1,200 9 9

\* Two of these licences were issued in October, 1907, after closing accounts for that year.

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	785 10 0	
Expenses of Prosecutions, and Solicitor's Costs, . . . . .	47 0 10	
Postage, . . . . .	1 0 0	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	1 8 6	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	20 12 3	
Salaries, . . . . .	40 0 0	
Proportion of Penalties to Pro- secutors, . . . . .	4 2 0	
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	890 8 7
Balance, . . . . .	—	801 1 2
<hr/>		
	£1,300 9 9	

## SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—	94 0 8
52 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	32 0 0	
19 Draft Net . . . . .	57 0 0	
1 Bag Net . . . . .	10 0 0	
5 Gaps or Eyes . . . . .	5 0 0	
<hr/>		
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	124 0 0
Subscriptions, . . . . .	—	148 17 6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	88 10 0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	1 18 4
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	402 1 1

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	277 17 6	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	4 6 10	
Postage, . . . . .	1 10 0	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	0 17 0	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	5 12 11	
Salaries, . . . . .	25 0 0	
Proportion of Penalties to Prose- cutors, . . . . .	0 18 4	
Auditor's Fee . . . . .	1 0 0	
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	316 17 7
Balance <sup>1</sup> In Bank, . . . . .	88 17 1	85 8 6
<sup>2</sup> In Clerk's hands, . . . . .	1 6 5	
<hr/>		
	2402 1 1	

APPENDIX No. 25.—*continued.*

## BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,		—		426	2	2
150 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	150	0	0			
7 Cross Line     .. . .	14	0	0			
21 Draft Net     .. . .	63	0	0			
23 Drift Net     .. . .	69	0	0			
3 Pole Net     .. . .	6	0	0			
1 Stake Net     .. . .	30	0	0			
5 Box or Crib     .. . .	50	0	0			
36 Gaps or Eyes     .. . .	36	0	0			
	—					
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			418	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—			8	6	8
Sales of Forfeited Engines . .	—			4	14	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			1	0	0
Subscriptions, . . .	—			250	15	6
Bank Interest, . . .	—			2	18	2
	—					
Total, . . .	—			£1,106	12	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	584	15	6
Expenses of Prosecutions, . .	17	18	6
Postage, . . .	2	10	0
Printing and Stationery, . .	2	17	8
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	4	15	0
Salaries, . . .	60	0	0
Auditor's Fee, . . .	2	2	0
	—		
Total, . . .	—		
Balance, . . .	—		
	—		
	£1,106	12	2

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

## LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Balance from previous year,		—			719	9	6½
268	Salmon Rod Licences	.	268	0	0			
18	Draft Net	"	54	0	0			
178	Drift Net	"	584	0	0			
2	Bag Net	"	20	0	0			
2	Box or Crib	"	20	0	0			
5	Gaps or Eyes	"	2	10	0			
17	Loop Net	"	8	10	0			
8	Long Lines, for White Trout, Licences		8	0	0			
	Total Licence Duty,	.	—			905	0	0
	Fines received,	.	—			4	10	11
	Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,		—			18	0	0
	Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines		—			0	9	6
	Interest on Bank Account,	.	—			18	2	9
	Rebate from Solicitor's Costs,		—			1	16	0
	Total	.	—			£1,662	8	8½

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs,	.	.	.	771	0	9		
Expenses of Prosecutions,	.			87	16	0		
Postage,	.	.	.	6	6	8½		
Printing and Stationery,	.			10	8	10		
Travelling and Miscellaneous,				115	18	2		
Salaries,	.	.	.	70	0	0		
	Total,	.	.	—	£1,011	5	5½	
Balance {	In Bank,	.	1,321	2	5			
	Less outstanding cheques,		670	19	2			
	In hands of Clerk,	.	650	3	3			
			1	0	0			
			—	651	3	3		
				£1,662	8	8½		

## APPENDIX No. 25.—continued.

## LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	586 17 1
269 Salmon Rod Licences . . .	260 0 0	
28 Draft Net . . . .	84 0 0	
109 Drift Net . . . .	827 0 0	
4 Pole Net, . . . .	8 0 0	
4 Bag Net, . . . .	40 0 0	
3 Stake Net, . . . .	90 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Total Licence Duty, . . . .	—	818 0 0
Fines received, . . . .	—	36 8 7
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . .	—	92 0 0
Subscriptions, . . . .	—	308 0 0
	<hr/>	
Total, . . . .	—	£1,791 0 8
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . . .	960 18 2	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . .	144 18 7	
Printing and Stationery, . . . .	0 16 6	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . .	4 15 0	
Salaries, . . . .	96 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Total, . . . .	—	£1,215 2 9
Balance, . . . .	—	575 17 11
	<hr/>	
	1,791 0 8	

## COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	59 16 2
188 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	188 0 0	
18 Draft Net . . . .	89 0 0	
8 Drift Net . . . .	24 0 0	
87 Trammel Net, for Pollen, Licences, . . . .	87 0 0	
2 Bag Net Licences, . . . .	20 0 0	
4 Box or Crib Licences, . . . .	40 0 0	
46 Coghill Licences, . . . .	188 0 0	
182 Draft Net, for Pollen, Licences, . . .	198 0 0	
7 Draft Net, for Eel, Licences, . . .	21 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Total Licence Duty, . . . .	—	705 0 0
Fines received, . . . .	—	70 5 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . .	—	118 8 0
Interest on Bank Account, . . . .	—	2 2 8
Grant from Department of Agri- culture and Technical In- struction for purchase of Trout Fry, . . . .	—	25 0 0
Grant from Department for Close Season Protection . . .	—	100 0 0
	<hr/>	
Total, . . . .	—	£1,080 6 5

APPENDIX No. 25.—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	520 14 0	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	27 8 5	
Postage, . . . . .	8 17 2	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	7 18 0	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	140 10 0	
Trout Fry . . . . .	50 0 0	
New Boats and Repairs . . . . .	10 12 10	
Salaries, . . . . .	150 0 0	
Awards to Royal Irish Constabulary, . . . . .	6 0 0	
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	87 5 6	
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	968 4 11
Balance . . . . .	—	117 1 6
<hr/>		
	£1,080 6 5	

## BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
51 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	51 0 0	
10 Draft Net . . . . .	30 0 0	
8 Drift Net . . . . .	24 0 0	
14 Bag Net . . . . .	140 0 0	
1 Coghill . . . . .	0 10 0	
<hr/>		
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	245 10 0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	1 10 4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	15 0 0
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	262 0 4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	282 16 1	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	4 9 0	
Postage, . . . . .	0 4 8	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	0 15 0	
Subscription to Irish Conservators' Association, . . . . .	1 0 0	
Miscellaneous (reductions on Licences), . . . . .	10 0 0	
Salaries, . . . . .	10 0 0	
Commission, . . . . .	2 16 0	
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	£262 0 4

## APPENDIX No. 23.—continued.

## DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	246 6 5
40 Salmon Rod Licences . . .	40 0 0	
28 Draft Net . . .	84 0 0	
1 Drift Net . . .	3 0 0	
1 Pole Net . . .	2 0 0	
1 Bag Net . . .	10 0 0	
17 Gaps or Eyes, for Eels, Licences, . . .	17 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	156 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	81 2 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	2 12 0
Subscriptions received, . . .	—	1 0 0
Sales of forfeited Engines, . . .	—	0 18 3
	<hr/>	
Total, . . .	—	487 18 8
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . .	118 15 0	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	6 0 0	
Postage, . . .	1 0 0	
Printing and Stationery, . . .	27 10 8	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	17 7 1	
Salaries, . . .	60 0 0	
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . .	17 5 8	
	<hr/>	
Total, . . .	—	247 18 5
Balance, . . .	—	189 15 8
	<hr/>	
	£487 18 8	

## DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year,	—	521 14 8
70 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	70 0 0	
3 Cross Line . . .	6 0 0	
2 Snap Net . . .	3 0 0	
110 Draft Net . . .	880 0 0	
6 Box or Crib . . .	60 0 0	
*42 Coghill Licences, . . .	42 0 0	
	<hr/>	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	511 0 0
Fines received, . . .	—	6 10 10
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	24 11 0
	<hr/>	
Total, . . .	—	£1,068 16 6

\* 4 of these were issued in 1907 after closing account for that year.

APPENDIX No. 25.—*continued.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	299 2 8	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	21 15 4	
Postage, . . . . .	2 16 8	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	16 7 5	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	81 17 9	
Salaries, . . . . .	115 0 0	
Commission on Collection of Rates, . . . . .	8 10 6	
Commission on Sale of Licences	1 0 0	
<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—	£541 10 4
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	529 18 1	
Less outstanding Cheques, . . . . .	<hr/> 7 11 11	<hr/> 522 6 2
		<hr/> £1,063 16 6

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District? Are they as a rule improving or declining?		
	1907.	1908.	
Dublin, . . .	Not satisfactory, although this year shows a slight improvement on past few years.		There has been a slight improvement in last few years.
Wexford, . . .	Slight improvement this year, . . .		Great improvement, . . .
Waterford, . . .	Satisfactory; not declining, . . .		Satisfactory; improving, . . .
Lismore, . . .	Good; improving, . . .		Good; improving, . . .
Cork, . . .	Fairly good; about the same as past years.		Fairly good; improving, . . .
Cork (Bandon), .	Fair; improving slightly, . . .		Fair; improving, . . .
Skibbereen, . . .	Improving, . . .		Improving, . . .
Bantry, . . .	Declining, . . .		Improving, . . .
Kenmare, . . .	Bad; declining, . . .		Improving, . . .
Waterville, . . .	Good; improving, . . .		Fair; improving
Killarney, . . .	Poor; not improving, but not declining,		Unsatisfactory, . . .
Limerick, . . .	Declining, . . .		Improving, . . .
Galway, . . .	Not good; much below average; worst year on record for Galway Fishery.		Not good; better than last year, . . .
Connemara, . . .	Fair; declining, . . .		Declining, . . .
Ballinakill, . . .	Fair; much the same as last year, . . .		Fair; slight improvement on last year,
Rosgo, . . .	Unsatisfactory; declining, . . .		Unsatisfactory; declining, . . .
Ballina, . . .	Fair; not as a rule declining, but the year 1907 was the worst on record for the Moy.		Not good, declining, . . .
Sligo, . . .	Fairly good; improving, . . .		Bad; declining, . . .
Ballyshannon, .	Not so good as last year; declining, . . .		Not improving; probably declining,
Letterkenny, .	Fair; improving, . . .		Improving, . . .
Londonderry, .	Not so good as in 1906; declining, . . .		Rather better than in 1907, . . .
Coleraine, . . .	Declining, . . .		Improving, . . .
Ballycastle, . . .	Great decline; worst season for many years.		Improving, . . .
Dundalk, . . .	Satisfactory on the whole; declining as compared with last year.		Satisfactory; about the same, . . .
Drogheda, . . .	Declining, . . .		Declining, . . .

No. 26.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Has the take of Salmon and Grilse by nets and weirs throughout the district been more or less productive in the present year than in the past one?				District.
1907.		1908.		
More productive,	.	More productive,	.	Dublin.
Take by nets more productive,	.	More salmon ; grilse about the same,	.	Wexford.
The take of salmon by nets and weirs was about the same as in previous year.		The take of salmon by nets has been better, especially in upper tidal portion of Barri. The take of grilse was very small.		Waterford.
About the same,	.	More productive,	.	Lismore.
More productive,	.	More productive,	.	Cork.
Take of salmon about the same ; that of grilse less productive.		More productive,	.	Cork (Bandon).
Less productive,	.	More productive,	.	Skibbereen.
Less productive,	.	More productive,	.	Bantry.
Less productive,	.	More productive,	.	Kenmare.
More productive,	.	More productive,	.	Waterville.
About the same,	.	More productive,	.	Killarney.
Much less, and not more than half the average,		Salmon more productive. Grilse an entire failure.		Limerick.
Less productive,	.	More productive,	.	Galway.
—		Very little netting done,	.	Connemara.
Very much less ; failure due to floods.		A little more productive,	.	Ballinakill.
Less productive,	.	Much less productive,	.	Bangor.
Less productive,	.	Less productive,	.	Ballina.
About the same,	.	Much less productive,	.	Sligo.
Less productive,	.	Less productive,	.	Ballyshannon.
More productive,	.	Less productive	.	Letterkenny.
Less productive,	.	Rather more productive,	.	Londonderry.
Less productive,	.	More productive,	.	Coleraine.
Much less productive,	.	More productive,	.	Ballycastle.
Less productive,	.	Less productive in Dee and Glyde more productive in other rivers.	.	Dundalk.
Less productive,	.	Less productive,	.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX  
SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has the take of Sea Trout by nets and weirs been more, or less, productive this year than in the past one?	
	1907.	1908.
Dublin,	About the same,	About the same,
Wexford,	Take by nets less productive,	More productive,
Waterford,	No sea trout taken,	Very little sea trout taken,
Lismore,	About the same,	—
Cork,	Considerably less productive,	Very small,
Cork (Bandon),	More productive, but only a few taken,	About same as last year,
Skibbereen,	About the average,	Less productive,
Bantry,	Less productive,	More productive,
Kenmare,	No nets for sea trout used in this district.	No nets for sea trout used in this district
Waterville,	About the same,	About the same,
Killarney,	About the same,	About the same,
Limerick,	No sea trout in Shannon,	No sea trout in this district,
Galway,	Less productive,	Less productive,
Connemara,	—	Slightly better,
Ballinskelligs,	Very much less—a failure,	About the same,
Bangor,	Less productive,	Less productive,
Ballina,	Less productive,	Less productive,
Sligo,	Slight increase,	Less productive,
Ballyshannon,	About the same,	About the same,
Letterkenny,	No remarkable change,	More productive,
Londonderry,	Less productive,	Rather more productive,
Coleraine,	Much the same as previous year,	About the same,
Ballycastle,	Scarcely any caught,	Very few caught in district,
Dundalk,	Slightly more productive,	Less productive generally,
Drogheda,	Less productive,	Less productive,

No. 26—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

What is your report as to Angling in the District?				DISTRICT.
1907.		1908.		
Fair,		Poor. Angling in River Liffey was poor, owing to drought.		Dublin.
Fair,		Very good,		Wexford.
Good in early part of season,		Angling better than usual on River Barrow, and about average on Rivers Suir and Nore.		Waterford.
Good,		Good from February to May. Bad for balance of season owing to dry weather.		Lismore.
Fairly good in March and April, but on the whole not up to standard of previous years owing to low water. Fair; a little above average, particularly in upper waters.		Poor owing to low water,		Cork.
Good,		A good average season,		Cork (Bandon).
		Angling for salmon not good,		Skibbereen.
Fair,		Bad,		Bantry.
Poor,		Good,		Kenmare.
Angling for salmon was good; angling for sea trout slightly better than in 1906. Not good; indifferent in summer, fair in spring.		Improved,		Waterville.
Very bad last year—one of the worst for many years.		Middling,		Killarney.
Fairly good, but salmon angling in Galway Fishery only about one-third as good as that of previous year.		Spring fishing good; grilse fishing very bad.		Limerick.
Improving in Rivers Ballynahinch, Gowla, Inver, and Lower Costello; fair in other rivers.		Angling in Galway Fishery slightly better than that of previous year. In some of upper waters apparently good.		Galway
Very good,		Rather a bad season,		Connemara.
Not good,		Not so good as last year,		Ballinakill.
Fairly good,		Fairly good,		Bangor.
Angling very good when weather and water favourable.		Not good; season wet,		Ballina.
Good,		Not so good as in previous years		Sligo.
Much improved from former years,		Fairly good,		Ballyshannon.
Fair,		Very little change from previous season.		Letterkenny.
Very poor in early part of season, but improved in July, August and September. Quite up to the average,		Fair,		Londonderry.
Good during first three months of season; bad for remainder of season.		Fair during June, July and August,		Coleraine.
Fair,		Showed an improvement on preceding years, especially in latter part of season.		Ballycastle.
		Bad except in February		Dundalk.
		Fair,		Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What was the highest wholesale price given for Salmon? 1907.	What was the highest wholesale price given for Salmon? 1908.	What was the lowest wholesale price? 1907.	What was the lowest wholesale price? 1908.
Dublin, . . . . .	4 0	4 0	1 4	1 0
Wexford, . . . . .	2 5	3 0	1 0	1 0
Waterford, . . . . .	2 0	2 9	0 10	1 4
Lismore, . . . . .	2 6	2 4	1 0	0 11
Cork, . . . . .	2 0	2 9	1 0	1 0
Cork (Bandon) . . . . .	2 8	2 6	1 0	1 0
Skibbereen, . . . . .	1 2	1 6	0 5	0 10
Bandon, . . . . .	1 0	0 11	0 10	0 10½
Kenmare, . . . . .	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Waterville, . . . . .	4 0	6 0	1 0	0 10
Killarney, . . . . .	8 10	3 6	0 10	0 8
Limerick, . . . . .	2 0	2 9	1 7	0 10
Galway, . . . . .	3 0	2 10	1 0	1 0
Oonameen, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill . . . . .	1 0	1 0	0 7	0 7
Bangor, . . . . .	2 10	2 10	0 11	0 9
Ballynahinch, . . . . .	2 6	2 6	1 0	1 0
Sligo, . . . . .	7 6	6 0	1 0	1 0
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	8 6	3 6	1 0	1 0
Letterkenny . . . . .	2 6	3 6	0 8	0 10
Londonderry, . . . . .	2 8	2 4	0 10	0 10
Coleraine, . . . . .	2 0	2 0	0 10	0 9
Ballycastle, . . . . .	2 8	2 9	1 0	0 11
Dundalk, . . . . .	3 6	3 6	1 0	1 0
Drogheda, . . . . .	2 6	3 0	1 0	1 0

No. 26—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Has any peculiarity been observed in the date on which fish have appeared in the rivers this season?							DISTRICT.
1907.			1908.				
Exceptionally good run of fish in Autumn.	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Dublin.
Yes. Salmon ran earlier.	Yes,	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
No,	.	.	No,	.	.	.	Waterford.
No,	.	.	No,	.	.	.	Lismore.
No,	.	.	No,	.	.	.	Cork.
Spawning unusually early.	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Cork (Bandon).
Good run of Salmon and Trout early in September.	Fish ran a little earlier than in other years.						Skibbereen.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Bantry.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Kenmare.
Sea Trout and Peal appeared earlier than usual as in 1906.	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Waterville.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Killarney.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Galway.
No,	.	.	Yes, a month later than usual.	.	.	.	Connemara.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Ballinakill.
Fish three weeks later than usual.	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Bangor.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Ballina.
Grilse rather earlier than usual.	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
Salmon appeared earlier and Grilse later.	Yes.	Salmon a little earlier,	.	.	.	.	Ballyshannon.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Letterkenny.
Yes. Most later than usual.	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Coleraine.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Ballycastle.
No,	No,	.	.	.	.	.	Dundalk.
Later than in previous season.	Easier than in previous season,	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Between what dates did the principal migration of Smelts take place ? Was it larger or smaller than usual ?	
	1907.	1906.
Dublin,	April and May. About average	April and May. About the same.
Wexford,	April, May and June. Larger	April, May, and June. Larger.
Waterford,	End of March to middle of May. Larger in Suir. About average in Barrow and in Nore.	End of March to end of May. Larger.
Lismore,	April 1 to May 15. Probably larger.	March 10 to May 1. Apparently larger.
Cork,	March 17 to 28. Much larger.	March 31 to April 27. Larger.
Cork (Bandon),	March 20 and April 12. About average.	March 23 to April 20. Considerably larger.
Sligo,	May 15 to June 7. About same as in 1906.	May 1 to May 15. Larger.
Bantry,	April and May. Smaller.	April and May. Larger.
Kenmare,	March and April. Cannot say.	March and April. Cannot say.
Waterville,	April 15 to May 15. Owing to floods difficult to estimate.	April 1 to May 15. About the same.
Kilkenny,	March to May. About average.	Beginning of March to end of April. About the same.
Limerick,	April and May. Smaller.	April and May.
Galway,	April and May. About average.	May 15 to June 15. Smaller.
Connemara,	April and May. About the same.	April to May. About the same.
Ballincollig,	—	—
Bangor,	April 14 to June 4. About the same.	Middle of April and middle of May. Larger.
Brillia,	June and July. Smaller.	June and July. Smaller.
Sligo,	Ballysadare Division, March 20 to 31. Sligo Division, April 28 to June 7. Larger.	March 1 to June 1. About the same.
Ballyshannon,	Middle of April to end of May. About the same.	Middle of April to end of May. Same as usual.
Letterkenny,	Cannot say.	Cannot say.
Londonderry,	April, May and June. About the same.	April 1 to middle of June. About the same.
Coleraine,	End of March to end of June.	April 12 to July 12. About the average.
Ballycastle,	Beginning of June. Below average.	Letterend of April till June. Average size.
Dundalk,	March 1 to May 1. Smaller.	March, April, and May. Smaller.
Drogheda,	April and May. About the same.	April and May. Smaller.

No. 26—*continued.*CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Has there been observed more than one migration of Smolts to the sea during the season? If so, state dates when these migrations took place.				District.
1907.		1908.		
Yes.	July and October,	Yes.	In September,	Dublin.
Yes.	August,	Yes.	In August,	Wexford.
No,		No,		Waterford.]
No,		No,		Lismore.
Only during March,		Yes.	March 31 and April 27,	Cork.
No,		No,		Cork (Bandon).
No,		No,		Skiibbereen.
No,		No		Bantry.
No,		No,		Kennmare.
No,		No,		Waterville.
No,		No,		Killarney.
No,		Yes.	There is always an Autumn run,	Limerick.
A small migration in September and October,		None,		Galway.
No,		No,		Connemara.
—		—		Ballinakill.
Cannot say owing to floods,		Two.	Last week of April and middle of May.	Bangor.
—		Yes.	June and July.	Ballina.
Yes.	Later in June,	Yes.	Few smolts noticed in August,	Sligo.
No,		No,		Ballyshannon.
No,		No,		Letterkenny.
Several migrations, dates not recorded.		Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.		Londonderry.
Yes, after each fresh to end of June. Smolts were observed at Toome in July.		Smolts were observed descending to sea every fresh during period April 12 to July 12.		Caherline.
No,		No,		Ballycastle.
No,		No,		Dundalk.
No,		March and June,		Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Is your opinion was the weather favourable or (1). To Netting.				
	1907.			1908.	
Dublin,	Unfavourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Wexford,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Waterford,	February, March, latter part of May and latter part of July favourable, early part of May unfavourable.	.	.	.	February and March more favourable for drift nets than other nets. April, May and June favourable for nets and weirs; July and August not good for drift nets.
Lismore,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Cork,	Favourable in February and March,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Cork (Random),	Unfavourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Skibbereen,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Bantry,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Kennmare,	Unfavourable,	.	.	.	Favourable greater part of season,
Waterville,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Killarney,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Limerick,	Most unfavourable,	.	.	.	Unfavourable early part of year, better later.
Galway,	Unfavourable in spring; generally favourable during summer.	.	.	.	Unfavourable to tidal netting, but favourable to lake netting.
Connemara,	—	.	.	.	Unfavourable.
Ballinakill,	Very unfavourable,	.	.	.	Unfavourable,
Bangor,	Unfavourable,	.	.	.	Mostly favourable,
Ballina,	Most unfavourable,	.	.	.	Unfavourable,
Sligo,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Ballyshannon,	Unfavourable owing to floods,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Letherkenny,	Unfavourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Londonderry,	Rather unfavourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Coleraine,	Very unfavourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Ballycastle,	Most unfavourable,	.	.	.	More favourable than last year,
Dundalk,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Drogheda,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,

No. 26—*continued.*CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

unfavourable in each month of the open season ?  
 (II). To Angling.

1907.	1908.	DISTRICT.
Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Dublin.
Unfavourable in February, March and April; improved in May, June and July February, March, and latter part of July favourable. Early part of May and the whole of June unfavourable.	Favourable, . . . . .	Wexford.
Favourable during February, March, and April from Lismore to Careysville; fair for the whole river Blackwater during remainder of season. Fair, . . . . .	Favourable during April, May and June. Not so favourable in other months.	Waterford.
Favourable during February, March, and April from Lismore to Careysville; fair for the whole river Blackwater during remainder of season. Fair, . . . . .	Unfavourable during June, July, August and September.	Lismore.
Favourable in upper waters; unfavourable in lower waters.	Unfavourable except in March and April, and early part of May.	Cork (Bandon).
Fairly favourable, except in October, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Skibbereen.
Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Bantry.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Favourable greater part of season, . . . . .	Kinsale.
Favourable, . . . . .	Not favourable in April and May. Very favourable in June, July, and August	Waterville.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Killarney.
Favourable part of year, but not in summer months.	Favourable in spring, bad later, . . . . .	Limerick.
Favourable in summer. Unfavourable in spring.	Not unfavourable, . . . . .	Galway.
Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Connemara.
Very favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Ballinakill.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Mostly favourable, . . . . .	Bangor.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Ballina.
Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Sligo.
Most favourable, . . . . .	Favourable . . . . .	Ballyshannon.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Letterkenny.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Londonderry.
Unfavourable in early part of season, but favourable in July, August, and September.	Favourable, . . . . .	Coleraine.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Ballycastle.
Unfavourable except during early part of season.	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Dundalk.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Drogheda.

APPENDIX  
SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	At what period of the year is Grise first taken?		
	1907.		1908.
Dublin,	June,	.	June,
Wexford,	June,	.	June and July,
Waterford,	May,	.	End of May,
Limerick,	May 2,	.	May 10,
Cork,	End of May,	.	May and June,
Cork (Bandon),	Middle of June,	.	First week in June,
Skibbereen,	September,	.	End of August and early in September,
Bantry,	June,	.	July,
Kenmare,	May,	.	May,
Waterville,	June 1,	.	June 1,
Killarney,	About May 15,	.	May 15,
Limerick,	Last week in May,	.	May,
Galway,	April 30,	.	May 18,
Connemara,	June,	.	June,
Ballinakill,	First week in July,	.	June 25,
Bangor,	May,	.	May 12,
Ballina,	June,	.	June,
Sligo,	In Ballysodare Division, May. Sligo Division, middle of April.	.	In Ballysodare Division, May 12. In Sligo Division, June 12.
Ballyshannon,	June,	.	June,
Letterkenny,	May,	.	June 6 and 7,
LondonDerry,	June 6,	.	May 25,
Coleraine,	June,	.	June 1,
Ballycastle,	First week in June,	.	End of May,
Dundalk,	July,	.	August,
Drogheda,	June,	.	June and July,

No. 26—*continued.*CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

During what months is the greatest quantity observed or taken?

1907.	1908.	DISTANCE.
July and August, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Dublin.
July, . . . . .	—	Wexford.
July and August, . . . . .	Very little run of grilse previous to close of netting season on 13 August.	Waterford.
June and July, . . . . .	June and July, . . . . .	Lismore.
End of May to middle of June. Very small run this year.	June and July, . . . . .	Cork.
June 15 to July 20, . . . . .	Middle of June to middle of July	Cork (Bandon).
—	—	Skibbereen.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Bantry.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Kinsale.
July and August, . . . . .	August and September, . . . . .	Waterville.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Killarney.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Limerick.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Galway.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Connemara.
First week in July, . . . . .	Last week of June and first fortnight in July.	Ballinakill.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Bangor.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Ballymena.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Sligo.
Late in June and beginning of July, . . . . .	End of June and July, . . . . .	Ballyshannon.
July, . . . . .	Early in August, . . . . .	Letterkenny.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Londonderry.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Coleraine.
July, . . . . .	Middle of June to Middle of July,	Ballycastle.
August, . . . . .	September, . . . . .	Dundalk.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	During what months are many Salmon taken with the Grilse, and are these Salmon on an average heavier or lighter than at other periods?	
	1907.	1908.
Dublin, . . .	June, September and October. Lighter than the spring fish.	June, July. Generally lighter.
Wexford, . . .	June. Heavier, . . .	June and July. Heavier, . . .
Waterford, . . .	Very few Grilse taken this year. Lighter than the spring fish.	June. Lighter, . . .
Lismore, . . .	June and July. Heavier, . . .	June and July. Much heavier, . . .
Cork, . . .	June. About the same, . . .	June. Heavier, . . .
Cork (Bandon), .	July. Heavier . . .	June and July. Somewhat heavier, . . .
Skibbereen, . . .	September. Somewhat heavier, . . .	August. Heavier, . . .
Bantry, . . .	June. Heavier, . . .	June and July, . . .
Kenmare, . . .	June and July. No difference, . . .	June and July. No difference, . . .
Waterville, . . .	July and August. Rather lighter, . . .	August and September. Lighter, . . .
Killarney, . . .	End of May and beginning of June. Heavier.	In June. Heavier, . . .
Limerick, . . .	May. About usual size, . . .	May. Lighter, . . .
Galway, . . .	June and July. Lighter, . . .	June and July. Lighter, . . .
Connemara, . . .	July and August. Lighter, . . .	July and August. Lighter, . . .
Ballinskelligs, .	First week in July. Heavier, . . .	First week of July. Heavier, . . .
Bangor, . . .	June and July. Heavier, . . .	May, June and July. Heavier, . . .
Ballian, . . .	June. About same weight, . . .	June and July. Weight about the same.
Sligo, . . .	April and May. Heavier, . . .	From May forward. About the same,
Ballyshannon, .	July. Probably heavier, . . .	July. Heavier, . . .
Letterkenny, .	July and August. Heavier, . . .	June 20 to July 20. No change.
Londonderry, .	June, July and August, . . .	June, July and August, . . .
Coleraine, . . .	June. About average weight, . . .	July. About the same as in other months.
Ballycastle, . . .	Very few Salmon taken with the Grilse. About average weight.	Heavy Salmon run in the beginning of the season and at the end of the season.
Dundalk, . . .	August and September. Lighter, . . .	September. Lighter, . . .
Drogheda, . . .	July. Lighter, . . .	Lighter, . . .

No. 26—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what months are the greatest quantities of Salmon (not Grilse) taken?				DISTRICT.
1907.		1908.		
April and May,	.	May and June,	.	Dublin.
April, May, and June,	.	March, April, May and June,	.	Wexford.
February, March, April and latter part of May.	.	April, May and June,	.	Waterford.
February, March, April, and May,	.	May and June,	.	Lismore.
February, March, and April,	.	End of May,	.	Cork.
April and May,	.	April and May,	.	Cork (Bandon).
September and early October,	.	August and September,	.	Sligo/Brecon.
June,	.	June,	.	Bantry.
July,	.	July,	.	Kinsale.
January to April,	.	February, March, and April,	.	Waterville.
February, March, and April,	.	January, February, March, and April,	.	Killarney.
April,	.	April,	.	Limerick.
March and April,	.	April and May,	.	Galway.
July, August and September,	.	April, July, August and September,	.	Connemara.
End of May and first two weeks of June.	.	June and July,	.	Ballymakill.
April and May,	.	April and May,	.	Bangor.
February to June,	.	April to June,	.	Ballina.
January to March, Sligo Division. April and May, Ballysadare Division.	.	January and April, Sligo Division. April and May in Ballysadare Division.	.	Sligo.
May,	.	May,	.	Ballyshannon.
June 15 to July 15,	.	July and up to August 10,	.	Letterkenoy.
July and August,	.	July and August,	.	Londonderry.
May and June,	.	July,	.	Coleraine.
May. Usual run of heavy Salmon from middle of July to end of season did not occur.	.	From beginning of season to first week in May, and from the last week of July to end of season.	.	Ballycastle.
April, July, and August,	.	August,	.	Dundalk.
April and May	.	April and May,	.	Deepheda.

APPENDIX  
SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Can it be ascertained what proportion the capture of Grilse bears to the capture of Salmon?	
	1907.	1908.
Dublin,	4 to 1,	About 3 to 1,
Wexford,	1 to 3,	About 1 to 4,
Waterford,	A very small proportion,	A very small proportion,
Lismore,	No. But it was a bad Grilse season,	No,
Cork,	No,	No. But more Salmon are taken,
Cork (Bandon),	A very small proportion,	About 1 to 3,
Skibbereen,	About the same,	No. But more Salmon were taken,
Bantry,	30 to 1,	20 to 1,
Kenmare,	8 to 1,	7 to 1,
Waterville,	1 to 5,	1 to 3,
Killarney,	2 to 1,	5 to 1,
Limerick,	4 to 1,	No,
Galway,	3 to 1,	5 to 1,
Connemara,	On Ballinashinch and Screebo about 3 to 1; on the other fisheries about equal,	4 to 1,
Ballinakill,	11 to 7,	7 to 1,
Bangor,	5 to 1,	About 4 to 1,
Ballina,	No. But more Grilse are taken.	More Grilse,
Sligo,	In Ballysadare Division, Grilse more numerous than Salmon; in Sligo Division, Grilse less numerous,	5 to 1,
Ballyshannon,	About equal,	About equal,
Letterkenny,	5 to 1,	5 to 1,
Londonderry,	No. But majority of fish taken are Grilse,	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grilse.
Coleraine,	About 2 to 1,	2 to 3,
Ballycastle,	Not ascertained,	Not ascertained,
Dundalk,	No,	No,
Drogheda,	More Salmon than Grilse are taken,	Far more Salmon than Grilse were taken this year.

No. 26—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Is there any increase in the average size of Spring Salmon or Grilse? Give average weight of Salmon and Grilse in the season of this year, as far as practicable.			DISTRICT.
1907.	1908.		
Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse 4½ lbs.	No. Spring Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs.		Dublin.
Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse 3½ lbs.	Salmon, 12 to 27 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 5 lbs.		Wexford.
Average about the same. Salmon, 12 to 15 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ lbs.	Average size maintained. Salmon, 12 to 15 lbs.; Grilse, 3 lbs.		Waterford.
No. Salmon, 7 to 30 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Salmon, 7 to 30 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.		Lismore.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 2½ lbs., .	Increase in Salmon. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 2½ lbs.		Cork.
Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., .	Yes, slight increase in both. Salmon, 14½ lbs.; Grilse, 3½ lbs.		Cork (Bandon).
Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., .	Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse 4 lbs., .		Skibbereen.
Salmon, 20 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., .	Yes. Salmon, 24 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., .		Bantry.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., .	Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., .		Kenmare.
Yes. Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .	Salmon, 11 to 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 5½ lbs.		Waterville.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., .	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., .		Killarney.
Salmon, 17 to 18 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 4 lbs., .	Yes, in spring Salmon. No, in Grilse. Salmon, 18 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs.		Limerick.
No. Salmon, 12½ lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., .	Salmon, 11½ lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., .		Galway.
No. Salmon, 8 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs., .	Salmon fairly large; Grilse smaller. Salmon, 10 to 11 lbs.; Grilse, 4½ to 5½ lbs.		Connemara.
Salmon, 10½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .	Increase in Salmon; Grilse the same. Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.		Ballinakill.
Salmon, 8 lbs.; Grilse, 3½ lbs., .	No. Salmon, 8½ lbs.; Grilse, 3 lbs., .		Bangor.
Salmon, 10½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .	No. Grilse decreasing in weight, .		Ballina.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., .		Sligo.
Salmon, 16 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs., .	No. Salmon, 14 to 16 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs.		Ballyshannon.
Salmon and Grilse have increased in weight as compared with former years.	No. Salmon 7 lbs.; Grilse 5 lbs., .		Letterkenny.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .		Londonderry.
No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .	No increase. Salmon 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.		Colemine.
No. Salmon, 10 to 20 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs., .	Probably none. Salmon, 10 to 18 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 7 lbs.		Ballycastle.
Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .	No. Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs., .		Dundalk.
Salmon, 15 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs., .	Salmon, 20 to 30 lbs., . . .		Drogheda.

APPENDIX  
SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has any sign of disease been observed among the Salmon during the year ? If so, describe it, and state if it has prevailed to any extent, and where ?									
	1907.					1908.				
Dublin, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Wexford, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Waterford, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Limerick, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Cork, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Cork (Bandon), .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Skibbereen, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Bantry, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Kenmare, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Waterville, . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Kilmacney, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Limerick, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Galway, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Connemara, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Ballynabill, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Bangor, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Ballina, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Ballyshannon, .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Letterkenny, .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Londonderry, .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Coleraine, .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Ballyeastin, .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Dundalk, .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.
Drogheda, .	No,	.	.	.	.	.	No,	.	.	.

No. 26—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Can you give any information about the run of Salmon and Grilse in each month of the close season?			DISTRICT.
1907.	1908.		
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Dublin.
Very good run from October to January,	Good runs of Salmon from October to January,		Wexford.
Under favourable conditions the principal run is from end of October to middle of December.	Principal run takes place in November and December.		Waterford.
Good run during October and November. Many of the Grilse running were small.	Good run in main river from end of September to 31st October. Big run in tributaries during November.		Lismore.
Salmon run from middle of October to end of December.	No, . . . . .		Cork.
Very few Salmon and no Grilse have been observed to run during close season.	Good run in October, and possibly a small run of spring Salmon in February.		Cork (Bandon).
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Skibbereen.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Bantry.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Kemare.
No information available.	No, . . . . .		Waterville.
The run of Salmon and Grilse from August to November was not good. A good run in December.	The run of Salmon and Grilse from September to November was poor. A fairly good run during December. Large run in October and November.		Killarney.
No, . . . . .			Limerick.
Practically no run during close season except an occasional spring fish.	No, . . . . .		Galway.
No. Netting was tried at Ballinahinch during November, but no fish secured or seen.	No, . . . . .		Connemara.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Ballinakill.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Bangor.
No, . . . . .	Principal runs in November and December.		Ballina.
In Ballysodare Division, a good run of Salmon and Grilse in September and October. In Sligo Division, a fair run in November, and if water favourable up to December.	In Sligo fishery a few runs in October, November, and December. In Ballysodare fishery mostly in September.		Sligo.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Ballyshannon.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Letterkenny.
The heaviest runs are in October and November.	The heaviest runs are in October and November.		Londonderry.
In the Bann from the end of August to November, with eels fresh.	General run of Salmon and Grilse during September and October. A few Salmon noticed in early part of November.		Coleraine.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Ballycastle.
Salmon and Grilse run from October to December. The best run is in November.	No, . . . . .		Dundalk.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .		Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Have there been any cases of poisoning the rivers in the District? If so, give particulars of the different cases, and if by Lime, Spurge, or Flax Water	
	1907.	1908.
Dublin,	One alleged case in River Liffey, which was dismissed by the Court.	Three cases in River Liffey at Island Bridge by sewerage discharge at low water.
Wexford,	No,	No,
Waterford,	One case of poisoning by chloride of lime in a tributary of River Nore.	A few cases by chloride of lime.
Limerick,	No,	One case by lime, and one case by spurge at Knocknagree.
Cork,	No,	Three cases by spurge in River Sullane.
Cork (Bandon),	One case of the use of sponge in a tributary of Bandon River.	No, except some unimportant cases of flax water poisoning.
Skibbereen,	Two cases of the use of dynamite.	Two cases of the use of dynamite.
Bantry,	One case of poisoning by spurge in Ballylickey River, and one case of poisoning in Dungamark River.	One case in Sleave River by spurge.
Kenmare,	Yes; by sponge in Rivers Finnish and Awbeg.	Six cases by spurge and one case by lime.
Waterville,	No,	No,
Killarney,	One case of poisoning by lime in the Brown Flesk.	One case of use of gelignite as an explosive in the Brown Flesk.
Limerick,	Four—two in the Listowel District by sponge, and one by lime, one in Mountangan River by sheep dip.	No,
Galway,	No legally proved cases, but a factory is said to discharge deleterious matter into the river.	No proved cases of poisoning. Some cases of use of dynamite. Chemicals from factory still pass into river at Galway.
Connemara,	No,	No,
Ballinakill,	No,	No,
Bangor,	No,	No,
Ballina,	No,	No,
Sligo,	No, but some fish have been killed by dynamite.	No, but some fish have been killed by dynamite at Ballysodare.
Ballyshannon,	Yes, by flax water and chloride of lime.	No,
Letterkenny,	A few cases of flax water poisoning.	Nons except some cases by flax water.
Londonderry,	One case of poisoning by dynamite, one or two reports of the use of lime, and many of flax water.	Considerable destruction by flax water.
Celbridge,	Yes; about 60 prosecutions for flax water pollution, 3 cases of poisoning by chloride of lime reported.	Yes; 90 cases of flax water poisoning and a few cases of poisoning by lime.
Ballycastle,	A few cases of flax water pollution.	A few cases of flax water pollution.
Dundalk,	Twelve cases of flax water poisoning.	Sixteen cases of flax water poisoning.
Drogheda,	No,	No,

No. 26—*continued.*CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—*continued.*

Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished? What proportion (approximately) may be attributed to those who took out licences and those who did not?			DISTRICT.
1907.	1908.		
Diminished. None by licence holders,	Diminished. One-fourth by licence holders.		Dublin.
Diminished. About two-thirds by licence holders.	About the same. About two-thirds by licence holders.		Wexford.
Diminished on the whole owing to vigilance.	Diminished. Offences in open season principally by licensed men. Offences in close season as a rule by unlicensed men.		Waterford.
Decreased. One-half of the offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Decreased. One-third of the offences committed by unlicensed persons.		Limerick.
Diminished, . . . . .	Diminished, . . . . .		Cork.
Diminished. It is believed that licence holders are the greatest offenders.	Rather increased, but not much poaching. It is believed that licence holders are the greatest offenders.		Cork (Bandon).
Diminished. All offences by unlicensed persons.	Diminished. All offences by unlicensed persons.		Skibbereen.
Diminished, . . . . .	Increased, . . . . .		Bantry.
Decreased. All offences were committed by unlicensed persons.	Increased. All offences were committed by unlicensed persons.		Kemare.
About the same. No offences by licensed anglers,	No offences, . . . . .		Waterville.
About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.		Kilharney.
Increased this year. Fifty-seven offences committed by unlicensed persons; eighteen by licensed.	Increased this year. Seventy-five offences committed by unlicensed persons; twenty by licensed.		Limerick.
Decreased slightly, . . . . .	Decreased slightly, . . . . .		Galway.
Neither increased nor diminished, . . . . .	Increased. None by licence holders, . . . . .		Connemara.
Decreased, . . . . .	Apparently increased, . . . . .		Ballinakill.
Decreased, . . . . .	Decreased, . . . . .		Bangor.
Poaching is widespread during close season.	Poaching on the increase, . . . . .		Ballina.
Diminished, . . . . .	Increased, . . . . .		Sligo.
Diminished, . . . . .	Diminished, . . . . .		Ballyshannon.
Diminished, . . . . .	No change from previous year, . . . . .		Letterkenny.
About the same, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .		Londonderry.
More prosecutions this year than usual. Very few offences attributable to licence holders.	About the same. Very few offences attributable to licence holders.		Coleman.
Slight increase. None by licence holders.	Slight increase. None by licence holders.		Ballycastle.
Diminished. One to fifteen, . . . . .	Diminished. None by licence holders, . . . . .		Dundalk.
Decreased. One offence committed by an unlicensed person.	Increased, . . . . .		Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish increased?	
	1907.	1908.
Dublin, . . .	Liffey, . . . . .	Liffey, Barry and Vartry, . . .
Wexford, . . .	Slaney, Darseen, Derry and Urris, . . .	Slaney, Derry and Deering, . . .
Waterford, . . .	Main rivers and most of their tributaries, . . . . .	Main rivers, . . . . .
Lismore . . .	Main river and most of the tributaries, . . . . .	The tributaries on south side of main river.
Cork, . . . .	Lee, Sullane and Fourish, . . . . .	Lee and Sullane, . . . . .
Cork (Bandon), . .	None, . . . . .	Bandon and Argideen, . . . . .
Skibbereen . . .	None, . . . . .	—
Bantry, . . .	In all, especially the Ballylickey River, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .
Kenmare, . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .
Waterville, . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Killarney, . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	Flesk, Owencree, Bealla, &c., . . .
Limerick, . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	Inny, Camlin, Nenagh, Feale, Cashel, Suck, Brosna, and Boyne, and the spawning rivers at Cappamore.
Galway, . . .	In the western rivers of the district, . . . . .	Oughterard, Oughnemore, Derryclare, Glaha, Falarer, Maam and Corrib rivers, and in the Thomond district.
Connemara, . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Ballinskelligs, . .	All rivers except two, . . . . .	—
Bangor, . . . .	Oweninure, Owenduff and tributaries. Tributaries of Lough Eske.	Owenmore and rivers flowing into Carrowmore Lake.
Ballins, . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	In upper and middle portions of rivers,
Sligo, . . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Ballyshannon, . .	Erne, . . . . .	Tributaries of Erne and Bundrowes, . .
Letterkenny, . .	In most of rivers in district, . . . . .	Lackagh, Gweedore, Owenstocker, Cladagh, Gweebarra, Roy, and Swilly Rivers.
Londonderry, . .	All rivers, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Coleman's, . . .	None, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .
Ballycastle, . . .	None, . . . . .	Bush, . . . . .
Dundalk, . . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Drogheda, . . . .	Mattock and Dale, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .

No. 26—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish decreased?						DISTRICT.
1907.			1908.			
Bray and Vartry,	.	.	None,	.	.	Dublin.
Boro,	.	.	Urria,	.	.	Wexford.
Some of the tributaries of the Barrow,	.	.	Attassagh,	.	.	Waterford.
Some of the tributaries, Bride, Clyda, etc.	.	.	The tributaries on northern side of main river.	.	.	Lismore.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Cork.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Cork (Bandon).
All rivers,	.	.	Blenn,	.	.	Sligo/Bercon.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Bantry.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Kenmare.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Waterville.
None,	.	.	Goddock, Lower Carragh, etc.,	.	.	Killarney.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Limerick.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Gulway.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Connemara.
Kylemore and Dawros,	.	.	—	.	.	Ballinakill.
Rivers flowing into Carrowmore Lake,	.	.	Owenduff,	.	.	Bangor.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Ballina.
None,	.	.	Drumcliffe and Glenscar,	.	.	Sligo.
None,	.	.	—	.	.	Ballyshannon.
No decrease reported,	.	.	None,	.	.	Letterkenny.
None,	.	.	Rou, Faughan, Barndecott, and Derg,	.	.	Londonderry.
All rivers,	.	.	None,	.	.	Coleraine.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Ballycastle.
None,	.	.	None,	.	.	Dundalk.
Athboy and Castlentown,	.	.	None,	.	.	Drogheda.

APPENDIX  
SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Was the state of the rivers favourable or unfavourable to spawning, and to the protection of spawning, and spent fish, and young fry?				
	1907.			1908.	
Dublin,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Wexford,	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Favourable in all rivers, except that a heavy flood on 28th December, 1906, destroyed a lot of spawning beds.
Waterford,	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Generally favourable,
Lismore,	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Very favourable in all rivers, except during 14 days in November.
Cork,	Favourable for rivers Lee, Sullane and Fournish.	.	.	.	Lee and Sullane favourable,
Cork (Bandon),	Unfavourable in all rivers, principally due to heavy flood at end of December, which washed the ova out of the rivers on to the land.	.	.	.	Favourable in Bandon and Argideen,
Shibbereen,	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Bantry,	Unfavourable owing to heavy floods,	.	.	.	Unfavourable as heavy floods in winter disturbed the spawn.
Kenmare,	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Waterville	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Very favourable in all rivers,
Killarney,	Favourable in all,	.	.	.	Favourable on the whole,
Limerick,	Favourable in all,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Galway,	Generally favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Connemara,	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Favourable in all rivers,
Ballinakill,	Unfavourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Bangor,	Favourable in all	.	.	.	Very favourable, except that heavy floods in middle of January did great damage to spawning beds.
Ballina,	Favourable for spawning, but floods too continuous and high for young fry.	.	.	.	Average,
Sligo,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Fairly favourable,
Ballyshannon,	Favourable in all rivers,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Letterkenny,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Londonderry,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Coleraine,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,
Ballycastle,	Very favourable,	.	.	.	Very favourable,
Dundalk	Favourable owing to floods,	.	.	.	Favourable owing to high water,
Drogheda,	Favourable,	.	.	.	Favourable,

No. 26—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Any particular observations?		DISTRICT.
1907.	1908.	
—	—	Dublin.
—	—	Wexford.
Prevailing high water facilitated ascent of spawners to tributaries and protected them there.	—	Waterford.
—	—	Limerick.
—	—	Cork.
—	—	Cork (Bandon).
—	—	Skibbereen.
—	—	Bantry.
—	—	Kinsale.
—	—	Waterville.
—	—	Killarney.
—	—	Limerick.
—	There was a good appearance of fish descending.	Galway.
—	—	Connemara.
—	—	Ballindoon.
Satisfactory floods during spawning season, and no cases of poaching reported.	—	Dungarvan.
—	—	Dalkey.
Sligo and Ballysadare Rivers might be greatly improved by cleaning up and making more spawning beds.	—	Sligo.
—	—	Ballysadare.
—	—	Loftus.
—	—	Londonbridge.
Spawning salmon were smaller and nearly a month later than usual. Trout more plentiful than last year.	Salmon were much larger and spawned earlier than last year.	Coleraine.
—	—	Ballymena.
—	—	Bushmills.
—	—	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX No. 26—continued.

## SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

DISTRICT,	Has the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the rivers in your District during this winter been greater or less as compared with last winter?				
	1907.			1908.	
Dublin, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Wexford, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Waterford, . . .	Greater in Suir and Barrow. About the same in the Nore.	.	.	Greater in the Suir and Barrow. About the same in the Nore.	.
Limerick, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	About the same, . . .	.
Cork, . . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Considerably greater, . . .	.
Cock (Bandon), .	About the same, . . . . .	.	.	Very much greater, . . .	.
Skibbereen, . . .	Less, . . . . .	.	.	Less, . . . . .	.
Bankry, . . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Kenmare, . . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Waterville, . . .	About the same, . . . . .	.	.	About the same, . . .	.
Killarney, . . .	Much greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater in some rivers, less in others, .	.
Limerick, . . .	Very much greater, . . . . .	.	.	A very considerable increase, . . .	.
Galway, . . . .	Slightly greater, . . . . .	.	.	Reported to be somewhat greater, .	.
Connemara, . . .	About the same . . . . .	.	.	About the same, . . .	.
Ballynacoll, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Much the same, . . .	.
Baogor, . . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	About the same, . . .	.
Ballina, . . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Sligo, . . . .	About the same, . . . . .	.	.	Less, . . . . .	.
Ballyshannon, . .	Greater in some rivers, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Letterkenny, . .	Much greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Londonderry, . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Somewhat less, . . .	.
Coleraine, . . .	Much less, . . . . .	.	.	Much greater, . . .	.
Ballycastle, . . .	About the same, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.
Dundalk, . . . .	No change noticed, . . . . .	.	.	No change noticed, . . .	.
Drogheda, . . . .	Greater, . . . . .	.	.	Greater, . . . . .	.

APPENDIX No. 27.

OUTPUT OF SALMON AND TROUT FRY.

APPENDIX  
Output of Salmon and Trout

	Hatching or Enlarging Station.	River System.	All Salmon.	
			1907-8	1908-9
1	Brittas,	Liffey.	—	—
2	Newtownbarry,	Slaney.	233,000 <sup>2</sup>	80,000
3	*Inistoge,	Nore.	15,000	113,000 <sup>2</sup>
4	Cahir,	Suir.	9,000	120,000
5	*Lismore,	Cork Blackwater,	1,222,000 <sup>3</sup>	1,843,000 <sup>4</sup>
6	*Rockmills,	do.	84,000 <sup>5</sup>	— <sup>6</sup>
7	Inelgeela,	Lee.	—	—
8	Inishannon,	Bandon.	500 <sup>11</sup>	—
9	Skibbereen,	Hen.	78,000 <sup>12</sup>	86,000 <sup>7</sup>
10	Glenhazel,	Kerry Blackwater.	—	60,000
11	*Waterville,	Currahe.	64,000 <sup>13</sup>	56,000
12	*Caragh Lake,	Caragh.	—	—
13	Killorglin,	Laune.	244,000 <sup>14</sup>	159,000
14	*Killarney,	do.,	108,000	134,000
15	*Muckross,	do.,	105,000	100,000
16	Ballinacuderry,	Cashen.	—	70,000 <sup>8</sup>
17	Adare,	Maigue.	—	—
18	Lough Derg.	Shannon.	—	—
19	Lough Sheelin.	do.,	—	—
20	Costello,	Costello.	8,000	15,000
21	Inver,	Galway Inver.	115,000	—
22	*Aasleagh,	Eriff.	20,000	18,000
23	Ballysodare,	Unshin.	20,000	—
24	*Belleek,	Erne.	140,000	98,000
25	Glenins,	Owencea.	239,000	112,000
26	Dungloe,	Dungloe.	—	—
27	*Newtownstewart.	Foyle.	1,034,000	563,000
28	*Kilrea,	Boan.	220,000	426,000
29	Lough Neagh,	do.,	—	—
30	Bushmills,	Bush.	11,000 <sup>15</sup>	20,000
31	Castlereagh,	Shimna.	—	—
32	*Black Castle,	Boyne.	1,275,000	721,000
		Totals...	5,244,500	4,704,000

\*The figures at these hatcheries are based on estimates made by Officers of the Department.

(1).—Includes 500 yearlings from Inishannon and 6000 fry from Kilrea.

(2).—13,000 from Rockmills.

(3).—7,000 from Rockmills.

(4).—From Scotland.

(5).—223,000 from Rockmills and 10,000 from Newtownbarry.

(6).—135,000 from Rockmills.

(7).—From Rockmills.

(8).—321,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

(9).—298,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

(10).—Yearlings from Inishannon.

(11).—Yearlings.

(12).—Exclusive of those sent abroad or included elsewhere in this return.

No. 27.

## Fry in Ireland, 1907-8 and 1908-9

Foreign Salmon		White Trout.		Brown Trout.		Hatching or Enlarging Station.
1907-8	1908-9	1907-8	1908-9	1907-8	1908-9	
—	—	—	—	—	6,500	Brittas, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Newtownsherry, ..
10,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	*Inistioge, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Cahir, ..
—	—	—	—	4,000 <sup>(2)</sup>	8,000 <sup>(3)</sup>	*Lismore, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Rockmills, ..
—	—	—	—	1,000 <sup>(4)</sup>	—	Inchigeela, ..
34,000 <sup>(5)</sup>	—	—	—	87,000 <sup>(6)</sup>	37,000 <sup>(7)</sup>	Inishannon, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Skibbereen, ..
19,000 <sup>(8)</sup>	10,000	13,000	—	—	—	Glenhazel, ..
—	—	—	—	20,000 <sup>(9)</sup>	25,000 <sup>(10)</sup>	*Waterville, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Caragh Lake, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killorglin, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killarney, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Muckross, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballinrudeiry, ..
—	—	—	—	100,000 <sup>(11)</sup>	100,000 <sup>(12)</sup>	Adare, ..
—	—	—	—	—	15,000 <sup>(13)</sup>	Lough Derg, ..
—	—	—	—	36,000 <sup>(14)</sup>	32,000 <sup>(15)</sup>	Lough Sheelin, ..
—	15,000	150,000	—	—	—	Castello, ..
—	120,000	—	—	—	—	Inver, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Aasleagh, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballysodare, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Belleek, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenties, ..
—	50,000	60,000	—	500 <sup>(16)</sup>	—	Dungloe, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Newtownstewart, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilrea, ..
—	—	—	—	110,000 <sup>(17)</sup>	95,000 <sup>(18)</sup>	Lough Neagh, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bushmills, ..
—	—	—	—	—	4,000 <sup>(19)</sup>	Castlewellan, ..
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Black Castle, ..
63,000	—	195,000	223,000	358,500	342,500	Totals.

(13).—44,000 from Rockmills.

(14).—From Weser.

(15).—28,000 from Rockmills.

(16).—Lochlevens.

(17).—13,000 from Rockmills.

(18).—From Howietoun; 50,000 Lochlevens cross.

(19).—50,000 Lochlevens cross.

(20).—From Inishannon, 13,000 Lochlevens.

(21).—From Inishannon.

(22).—80,000 Lochlevens.

(23).—From Kilrea, includes 30,000 Lochlevens from Howietoun hatched at Kilrea.

(24).—4,000 from Kilrea.

(25).—Lake and White Trout cross.

(26).—30,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

## APPENDIX No. 28.

**ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., which have come into force since the date of the Report for the year 1907.**

**SEA, OYSTER, AND MUSSEL FISHERIES.**

**STEAM TRAWLING.** *Coast of the County of Kerry.*—Dated 27th March 1909.

Repealing No. 3 of the By-Laws, dated 13th November, 1897, which prohibited the use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, of the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling within or to the landwards of the following imaginary lines, namely:—from Dunmore Head to the Great Blasket Island, and from the most westerly point of the latter to Lemon Rock and thence to Scariff Island, all in the County of Kerry.

And in lieu thereof making and ordaining a By-Law:—

Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling in the following area:—an area within or to the landwards of imaginary straight lines from Dunmore Head to the most westerly point of the Great Blasket Island, and from the most westerly point of the Great Blasket Island to the most westerly point of Lemon Rock, thence to the most westerly point of Scariff Island and thence to Hog's Head, all in the County of Kerry.

*Coast of the County of Mayo.*—Dated 7th August, 1908.

Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling in the following area:—

An area off the coast of the County of Mayo, bounded by imaginary straight lines from Erris Head to the most northerly point of the most northerly of the islands known as "The Stags," and thence to Downpatrick Head, and by that part of the mainland of the County of Mayo situated between Erris Head and Downpatrick Head.

*Coasts of the Counties of Mayo and Sligo.*—Dated 29th March, 1909.

Repealing (a) By-Law, dated 7th March, 1891, which prohibited the use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, of the method of fishing known as trawling, in Lacken Bay, County Mayo, inside or to the south-west of an imaginary line drawn from Kilcummin Head to Crevagh, all in said County.

(b.) By-Law, dated 7th March, 1891, which prohibited the use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, of the method of fishing known as trawling in any part of Killala Bay, at any time when large shoals of Herrings or Mackerel shall have set in, and while Boats are at such time engaged in Drift Net Fishing for taking of Herrings or Mackerel.

(c.) By-Law of the 2nd August, 1894, which prohibited the use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, of the method of fishing known as trawling, in that part of Killala Bay lying inside or to the southward of an imaginary line drawn from the Coast Guard Station at Kilcummin in the County of Mayo, to the Coast Guard Station at Enniscrone in the County of Sligo, between the 1st day of August in any year and the 1st day of May in the year following.

## APPENDIX No. 28.—continued.

And in lieu thereof making and ordaining a By-Law:—

Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling in the following area:—an area off that part of the Coasts of the Counties of Mayo and Sligo, bounded landwards by those parts of the shores of the said Counties which are situated between Lacken Head in the County of Mayo, and Caherrush Point in the County of Sligo, and bounded seaward by a line drawn three nautical miles seaward of a straight line between the said Lacken Head and the said Caherrush Point.

**GENERAL.** Coast of the County of Donegal.—Dated 11th June, 1908.

Repealing No. 1 of the By-Laws of the 4th May, 1905, which prohibited the use between sunrise and sunset of any net commonly called and known as a "Ring" or "Seine" net, or the use of any net in the manner in which a "Ring" net is used, for the capture of sea fish, in the sea off that part of the coast of the County of Donegal, extending from Bloody Foreland to Dawros Head; provided always that this By-Law shall not apply during the months of November and December in each year to Travenagh Bay (inside or to the eastwards of an imaginary straight line from Doosey Point to Falchorrib Point).

And in lieu thereof making and ordaining a By-Law:—

Prohibiting to use any net commonly called and known as a "Ring" or "Seine" net, or to use any net in the manner in which a "Ring" net is used, of a greater depth than nine fathoms (measured in a straight line from top to bottom with the meshes stretched) for the capture of sea fish, in the sea off that part of the coast of the County of Donegal extending from Bloody Foreland to Dawros Head.

**OYSTERS.** Galway Bay.—Dated 7th May, 1908.

Repealing Nos. 4 and 5 of the By-Laws of the 22nd June, 1905, which were as follows:—

4. All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on or from the Public or Natural beds in said Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on Board any Boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately return, to the part of the bed from which they were taken, all Oysters of less dimensions than Two-and-three-quarter Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to remove from any Oyster bed in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays and Inlets thereof, any Oyster of less dimensions than Two-and-three-quarter Inches at the greatest diameter thereof; or to pick, gather, or take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, or to sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; provided always that this By-Law shall not apply to any part of Galway Bay, or of the Bays or Inlets thereof, in which a legal right of fishing for Oysters, exclusive of the public, exists.

And in lieu thereof making and ordaining the following By-Laws:—

(a.) All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on or from the Public or Natural beds in said Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall immediately on any oysters being brought on board any Boat, cull all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately return, to the part of the bed from which they were taken, all Oysters of less dimensions than Three Inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing.

**APPENDIX No. 28.—continued.**

(b.) It shall not be lawful for any person to remove from any Oyster Bed in Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays and Inlets thereof, any Oyster of less dimensions than Three inches at the greatest diameter thereof; or to pick, gather, or take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Galway Bay, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, or to sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid; provided always that this By-Law shall not apply to any part of Galway Bay, or of the Bays or Inlets thereof, in which a legal right of fishing for Oysters, exclusive of the public, exists.

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**SALMON FISHERIES.****SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.**

River Ilen.—Dated 13th May, 1908.

Repealing By-Law, dated 29th June, 1893, which prohibited the use of any Net (save a Landing Net, as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) in that part of the River Ilen, situate between an imaginary line drawn across said River from the townland boundary of the Townlands of Lurriga and Coolnagar, due west to the opposite bank and the Mill Weir across the said River first to the Northwards of said imaginary line, and extending from the Townland of Maulbrack to the Townland of Curragh.

And in lieu thereof enacting a By-Law:—

Prohibiting to use any net for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish in any part of the River Ilen and its tributaries above an imaginary straight line running due west across said River from the townland boundary between the Townlands of Lurriga and Coolnagar to the opposite bank—save landing nets for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line, and save nets used legally for the capture of eels.

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**BANGOR DISTRICT.**

Dated 22nd January, 1909.

1. Prohibiting to use any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in Clew Bay and the Inlets thereof inside imaginary straight lines from Mulranny Pier to Inishlyre Light, and thence to the West Point of Rosmone.

2. Prohibiting to use in Blacksod Bay and the Inlets thereof within a straight line from Blacksod Point to Ridge Point, and also in Achill Sound between said Blacksod Bay and the Bridge over the Sound, any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of a greater length than six hundred yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than six hundred yards.

3. Prohibiting in each of the Tidal Waters of the said Bangor District so as are not affected by the above By-Laws, to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net of greater length than eight hundred yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than eight hundred yards.

Dated 23rd January, 1909.

1. Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in Blacksod Bay and the Inlets thereof within a straight line from Blacksod Point to Ridge Point, and also in Achill Sound between said Blacksod Bay and the Bridge over the Sound, any Drift Net or Drift Nets of a greater aggregate length than six hundred yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

## APPENDIX NO. 28—continued.

2. Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh any Drift Net or Drift Nets of a greater aggregate length than eight hundred yards for the capture of Salmon or Trout in such of the Tidal Waters of the said District as are not affected by the foregoing By-Law.

Dated 25th January, 1909.

Prohibiting to use any Drift Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout within one mile of the Mouths, as at present defined, or may hereafter be redefined, of the Glenamoy, Owemore, and Owenduff Rivers, in the No. 10<sup>2</sup>, or Bangor District.

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**BALLINA DISTRICT.**

Dated 23rd January, 1909.

1. Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of that part of the said Ballina District which extends from Benwee Head to Downpatrick Head any Drift Net of greater length than eight hundred yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than eight hundred yards.

2. Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of that part of the said Ballina District which extends from Downpatrick Head to Coonamore Point any Drift Net of greater length than 400 yards, or any number of Drift Nets joined together in such a way that their total length shall be greater than four hundred yards.

3. Repealing No. 2 of the By-Laws of the 8th June, 1893, which prohibited the use of any Drift Net of greater length than 400 yards for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Killala outside or to the northward of a line from the Boat Port at Enniscrone, in the County of Sligo, to Ross Point, in the County of Mayo.

Dated 25th January, 1909.

1. Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in the Tidal Waters of that part of the said Ballina District which extends from Benwee Head to Downpatrick Head any Drift Net or Drift Nets of a greater aggregate length than eight hundred yards for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

2. Prohibiting to have on board any boat, cot or curragh in the Tidal Waters of that part of the said Ballina District which extends from Downpatrick Head to Coonamore Point any Drift Net or Drift Nets of a greater aggregate length than four hundred yards for the capture of Salmon or Trout.

3. Repealing No. 3 of the By-Laws of the 8th June, 1893, which prohibited that Two or more Drift Nets should be attached together in any way in the Bay of Killala, or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.

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**DROGHEDA DISTRICT.**

Dated 18th December, 1908.

Prohibiting to take or capture by any means whatsoever and kill from any of the fresh waters of the No. 17<sup>1</sup>, or Drogheda District, any fish of the salmon and trout kind of less size than seven inches, measured from the tip of the snout to the fork of the tail—or to have in possession any such fish so taken or captured—Provided always that this Bye-Law shall not apply to the possession of living fish of the salmon and trout kind in any hatchery or pond in said District.

## APPENDIX No. 29.

RIVERS, of which the TIDAL and FRESHWATER BOUNDARIES have been defined since the date of report of the previous year.

## KENMARE DISTRICT.

**River Sheen.**—Definition of Boundary.—Dated 23rd December, 1908.

An imaginary straight line across said River at the foot of the waterfall at the place known as "The Falls."

**River Roughty.**—Definition of Boundary.—Dated 23rd December, 1908.

An imaginary straight line running due north across the said River, from a point on the left bank thereof, one hundred and forty-eight yards (measured along the said left bank) above Roughty Bridge.

**River Finnlhy.**—Definition of Boundary.—Dated 23rd December, 1908.

An imaginary straight line running due west across said River, from a point on the left bank thereof, one hundred and thirteen yards (measured along the said left bank) below the old bridge known as "The Arch," or "Cromwell's Bridge," all in the County of Kerry.